

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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ONE SHILLING.

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WITH THE "RED" FLAG, WHICH THE SOVIET PROPOSED TO RAISE IN POLAND: BOLSHEVIST CAVALRY.

A dramatic change in the British Government's attitude towards the Soviet Government of Russia was caused by the new terms which the latter sought to impose on Poland. Mr. Lloyd George and Signor Giolitti, the Italian Premier, after their meeting at Lucerne on August 23, resolved that they could not recommend Poland to accept the Russian peace terms, which include the following provisions not submitted to Mr. Lloyd George by M. Kameneff: (1) The establishment of a workers' militia in Poland; (2) Giving to the Bolsheviks full control of the

Bielostok railway into East Prussia. They also decided to submit to France proposals for Allied action to secure to Poland her full rights at Danzig. A Lucerne communiqué said: "It is with profound regret that they (the British and Italian Governments) have just heard that the Soviet Government have, in spite of official assurances to the contrary, sought to impose on Poland conditions incompatible with national independence. . . . This so-called civil army is only an indirect method of organising a force to overthrow this democratic constitution."

PHOTOGRAPH BY A. FRANKL, BERLIN.



# JUST BEFORE BEING ROUTED BY POLES AND DRIVEN IN THOUSANDS INTO EAST PRUSSIA: BOLSHEVISTS AT SOLDAU.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY A. FRANKI, BERLIN.



A YOUTHFUL TYPE OF BOLSHEVIST CAVALRYMAN: A YOUNG COSSACK FROM SOUTH RUSSIA.



WITH A COSSACK SITTING ON AN AMMUNITION-BOX: A BOLSHEVIST ARTILLERY WAGON.



TAKING THEIR BREAKFAST ON A TRANSPORT WAGON: RED CROSS NURSES WITH THE BOLSHEVIST FORCES IN POLAND.



SET ON FIRE BY A POLISH WOMAN IN CHARGE OF THE REFRESHMENT ROOM BEFORE THE "REDS" ARRIVED: SOLDAU STATION.



DURING THE SHORT-LIVED BOLSHEVIST OCCUPATION: A STREET SCENE IN SOLDAU.



INDICATING THE WAY TO WARSAW: A BOLSHEVIST COMMISSARY WITH A GROUP OF HIS SUBORDINATES.

The district round Soldau, a small town in Northern Poland close to the frontier of the Allenstein plebiscite area of East Prussia, has lately been the scene of a Polish victory over the invading Bolshevik forces from Russia. On August 23 it was reported that the Poles had recovered control of the Warsaw-Danzig railway, and were pursuing the enemy parallel to the East Prussian frontier, across which some 10,000 Bolsheviks had passed into German territory and were there disarmed and interned. A Reuter message from Warsaw on the 23rd said: "General Haller's forces have reached the line Miawa-Przanysz (east of Soldau) and are advancing on the right towards Ostroleka. So far 35,000 prisoners have been taken and 200 guns." Previously it had been announced that the Polish Army based on Graudenz had recaptured Soldau and Miawa, both on the Danzig railway. Just before evacuating Soldau the Bolsheviks asked for German military aid in its defence, but the request was refused. In a message of August 21 from Danzig, Reuter



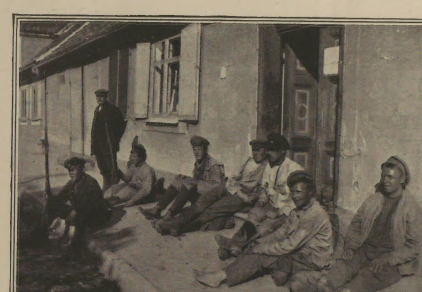
THE BOLSHEVIST ADVANCE (SINCE REPELLED) INTO NORTHERN POLAND: A HORSE-DRAWN TRANSPORT COLUMN.



POINTING HIS PISTOL: A TYPICAL COSSACK WITH THE BOLSHEVIST FORCES IN POLAND.



ON THEIR WAY TO THE DANZIG "CORRIDOR": BOLSHEVIST ARTILLERY OF THE "TRAVELLING CIRCUS" TYPE PASSING THROUGH SOLDAU.



SEVERAL OF THEM BAREFOOT: A GROUP OF TYPICAL BOLSHEVIST SOLDIERS OUTSIDE A HOSPITAL IN SOLDAU.



TYPICAL BOLSHEVIST SOLDIERS IN NORTHERN POLAND: A GROUP BEFORE A COMMISSARY'S HEADQUARTERS.



WITH THE BOLSHEVISTS IN SOLDAU: MEN OF SUPERIOR TYPE, CROSSING A SQUARE.

stated: "In the neighbourhood of Soldau severe fighting is expected. The Bolshevik discipline, which hitherto has been remarkably good, is said suddenly to have gone to pieces, and troops are retiring on wagons or by any other means of transport they can find, regardless of their officers. Refugees are crossing the German frontier near Soldau at the rate of over 500 daily." The Bolshevik armies on their march into Poland had everywhere commandeered peasants' carts. A captured Bolshevik battery led through Warsaw is described as "more like the baggage train of a third-class travelling circus than an artillery unit." Many of the Bolshevik troops had no uniforms and no leather harness, and only about 20 per cent. of the prisoners brought into Warsaw wore boots. It was reported on August 24 that Trotsky recently visited East Prussia and bought German munitions, paid for partly out of the Soviet jewel fund (including the Russian Crown jewels): large traffic in arms between Bolsheviks and Germans was said to have taken place near Soldau.





By G. K. CHESTERTON.

IT is a well-known fact that people who have never succeeded in anything end by writing books about how to succeed; and I do not see why the principle should not be applied to success in the writing of detective tales as well as in lower and less glorious walks of life. Before offering any criticism in the matter of mystery stories, I think it only fair to confess that I have myself written some of the worst mystery stories in the world. But, if I have achieved the lowest results, I might very well claim to have had the loftiest motive, for I acted on the divine principle of the Golden Rule. I did unto others as I would they would do unto me. I provided them with more stories about crime, in the faint hope that they in turn might provide me with more stories about crime. I cast my mystery on the waters, so to speak, hoping it might return to me after many days, with a totally different title and a much better tale. In the detective novel the division of labour is sharply drawn between the reader and the novelist. Perhaps it may be pointedly answered that the heavier part of the labour falls on the reader. Perhaps it is true, especially in those melancholy examples to which I have darkly referred. But, anyhow, such a division does exist in the very nature of the detective story. If you write it you cannot read it. If you want to read it you must not be so ill-advised as to write it. It is obvious that I cannot be thunderstruck at the end with a revelation which I have planned from the very beginning; nor can I be bewildered and inquisitive about the concealment of something which I am myself labouring to conceal. I cannot myself stagger with astonishment on learning that the Bishop has been a brigand, if I have myself elaborately disguised the brigand as a Bishop. The poet can sing his song, but the sensational writer cannot be shocked at his shocker.

Nevertheless, I am moved to dogmatise about detective stories, partly because I see everywhere the advertisements of the dramatic version of one of the best of detective stories, "The Yellow Room," and partly because I have just read again that excellent French story in its original form. I have not seen the play itself, but I hear it is a great success, though it by no means follows, from the nature of the problem, that a good mystery story will make a good play. Indeed, the two things in the abstract are almost antagonistic. The two methods of concealment are exactly contrary, for the drama depends on what was called the Greek irony—that is, on the knowledge of the audience, and not the ignorance of the audience. In the detective story it is the hero (or villain) who knows, and the outsider who is deceived. In the drama it is the outsider (or spectator) who knows, and the hero who is deceived. The one keeps a secret from the actors, and the other from the audience. Nevertheless, the thing has been done successfully in one or two cases, and very probably in this case also. But the re-reading of the story itself, as well as of any amount of inferior stories of the same kind, has moved me to throw out some general suggestions about the true principles of this popular form of art. I do not mean

to speak in any superior fashion of the inferior stories. I am very fond of trash; I have read a great deal of it—I have also written a great deal of it. But even in this department there is trash and trash; and we might be more easily amused if our idlest entertainers understood how to amuse us. And there are certain fallacies about the nature of the true mystery story which I perceive to be common among the writers as well as the readers of it. But I should like it to be understood that it is in the comparatively proud and honourable character of a reader of such stories, and not in the lower and more servile capacity of a writer of them, that I venture to indicate such errors.

advance a step in the direction of discovery. This is illegitimate, on the fundamental principles of this form of fiction. It is not merely that it is not artistic, or that it is not logical. It is that it is not really exciting. People cannot be excited except about something; and at this stage of ignorance the reader has nothing to be excited about. People are thrilled by knowing something, and on this principle they know nothing. The true object of an intelligent detective story is not to baffle the reader, but to enlighten the reader; but to enlighten him in such a manner that each successive portion of the truth comes as a surprise. In this, as in much nobler types of mystery, the object of the true mystic is not merely to mystify, but to illuminate. The object is not darkness, but light; but light in the form of lightning.

Then there is the common error of making all the human characters sticks, or stock figures—not so much because the novelist is not intelligent enough to describe real characters as because he really thinks real characterisation wasted on an unreal type of literature. In other words, he does the one thing which is destructive in every department of existence—he despises the work he is doing. But the method is fatal to his mechanical object, even considered as a mechanical object. We cannot even be adequately thrilled by a whole secret society of assassins who have sworn to effect the death of a bore who is obviously better dead. And even in order that the novelist should kill people, it is first necessary that he should make them live. As a matter of fact, we may very well add the general principle that the most intense interest of a good mystery story does not consist in incident at all. The Sherlock Holmes stories are very good working models of a workmanlike type of popular mystery. And the point of such a story is very seldom the story at all. The best part of it is the comedy of the conversations between Holmes and Watson; and that for the sound psychological reason that they are characters always, even when they are not actors at all.

But if I venture on this rebuke to the popular novelist, I must balance it by a similar and yet more solemn rebuke to the psychological novelist. The sensational story-teller does indeed create uninteresting characters, and then try to make them interesting by killing them. But the intellectual

novelist yet more sadly wastes his talents, for he creates interesting characters, and then does not kill them. What I complain of in the advanced and analytical artist in fiction is that he describes some subtle character, full of modern moods and doubts; that he expends all his imagination on realising every fine shade of the sentiment and philosophy of the sceptic or the free lover. And then, when the hero in question is at last alive and ready to be murdered, when he is in every detail of his character-demanding and requiring, and, as it were, crying aloud to be murdered, the novelist does not murder him after all. This is a serious waste of a fine opportunity, and I hope in future to see the error rectified.



APPOINTED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA: GENERAL LORD RAWLINSON, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G.

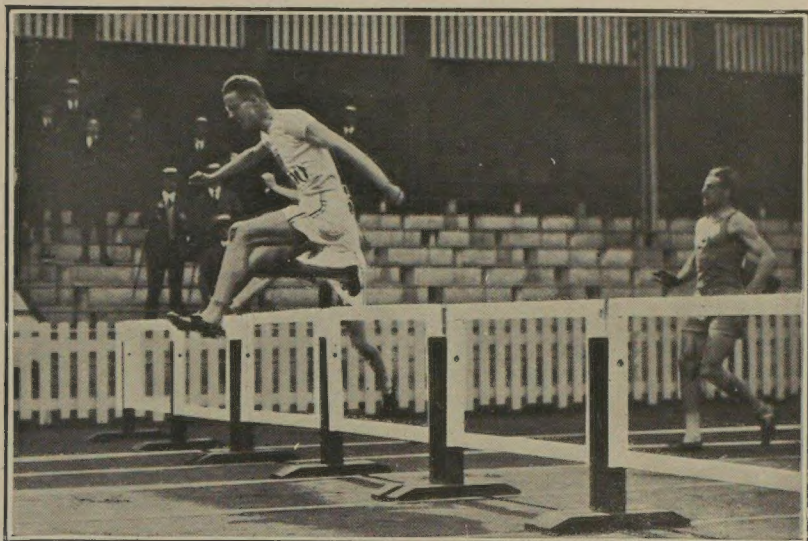
It was announced on August 23 that the King had approved the appointment of General Lord Rawlinson, at present commanding at Aldershot, to succeed Sir Charles Monro in October as Commander-in-Chief in India. General Rawlinson held high command practically throughout the war, and his greatest exploit was the final breaking of the Hindenburg Line, with the Fourth Army, in 1918. He received a peerage and a grant from Parliament. Later, he directed the British withdrawal from northern Russia. He joined the Army in 1884, and served in the Sudan and South Africa. He is now fifty-six.—[Photograph by Lafayette.]

First of all, there is evidently a very general idea that the object of the detective novelist is to baffle the reader. Now, nothing is easier than baffling the reader, in the sense of disappointing the reader. There are many successful and widely advertised stories of which the principle simply consists in thwarting information by means of incident. The Bulgarian governess is just about to mention her real reason for concealing herself with a loaded rifle inside the grand piano, when a yellow Chinaman leaps through the window and cuts off her head with a yataghan; and this trivial interruption is allowed to defer the elucidation of the whole story. Now, it is quite a simple matter to fill several volumes with adventures of this thrilling kind, without permitting the reader to



# RECORD-MAKERS IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES: WORLD ATHLETES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPORT AND GENERAL C.N., AND L.N.A.



BEATING THE WORLD'S AND OLYMPIC GAMES RECORD BY A SECOND: FRANK LOOMIS (U.S.A.) TAKING THE LAST HURDLE IN THE 400-METRES HURDLE RACE.



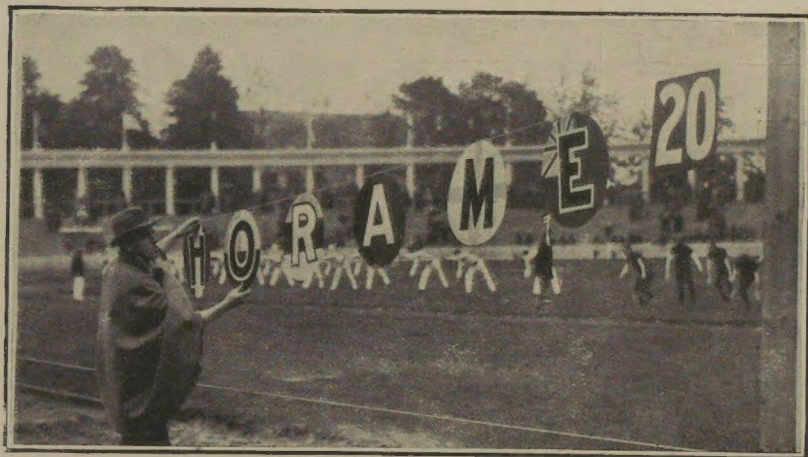
MAKERS OF A WORLD'S RECORD IN THE 400-METRES RELAY RACE: THE AMERICAN TEAM—A. V. PADDOCK, J. V. SCHOLZ, L. MURCHISON, AND M. M. KIRKSEY.



MAKING A WORLD'S RECORD IN THE MARATHON RACE AT ANTWERP: HANS KOHLEMAINEN (FINLAND) ENTERING THE STADIUM FOR THE LAST LAP.



CROWNED WITH LAUREL AFTER HIS RECORD MARATHON VICTORY: HANS KOHLEMAINEN (FINLAND), WITH LOSSMANN (SWEDEN), WHO WAS SECOND.



INDICATING IN THE STADIUM THE PROGRESS OF THE MARATHON RACE OUTSIDE: LETTERS REPRESENTING THE NATIONALITY OF LEADING RUNNERS.



BREAKER OF THE OLYMPIC RECORD, BUT NOT HIS OWN WORLD'S RECORD: EARL THOMPSON (CANADA), WINNER OF THE 110-METRES HURDLES.

Frank Loomis (America) won the 400-metres Hurdle Race in 54 sec., a full second better than the previous world's and Olympic Games record.—The 400-metres Relay Race was won by the American team (L. Murchison, J. V. Scholz, A. V. Paddock, and M. M. Kirksey) in the world's record time of 42 1-5 sec. France was second, Sweden third, and Great Britain fourth.—Hans Kohlemainen (Finland) won the Marathon Race of 26 miles 1211 yards in the world's record time of 2 hrs. 32 min. 35 4-5 sec. There were 47 competitors. Lossmann



MAKER OF A NEW RECORD IN THE POLE JUMP: F. K. FOSSE (AMERICA) CLEARING THE BAR IN ELEGANT STYLE.

(Sweden) was 60 yards (less than half a lap) behind him, with 2 hrs. 32 min. 48 sec., also beating the previous world's Marathon record made at Stockholm in 1912. During the race the progress of runners was recorded in the Stadium by discs hung on a line.—Earl Thompson (Canada) won the 110-metres Hurdles in 14 4-5 sec., beating the Olympic record, but not his own world's record in 14 3-5 sec.—Frank Fosse (America) won the Pole Jump with a record height of 4 metres 9 cm. (13 ft. 5 in.).



## SWINGING A SLEDGE-HAMMER AT AN OPEN DOOR:

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SWAINSE, RUSSELL, HUGH CECIL,

## THE COUNCIL OF ACTION.

AT the special Labour Conference, held at the Central Hall, Westminster, on August 13, to receive the reports of the "Council of Action," appointed by the Joint Conference of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress, the Executive Committee of the Labour Party, and the Parliamentary Labour Party, the following resolution (proposed by Mr. W. H. Hutchinson (Amalgamated Engineering Union)) was passed unanimously: "That this Conference of Trade Union and Labour representatives hail with satisfaction the Russian Government's declaration in favour of the complete independence of Poland as set forth in their Peace Terms to Poland, and, realising the gravity of the international situation, pledges itself to resist any and every form of military and naval intervention against the Soviet Government of Russia. It accordingly instructs the Council of Action to remain in being until they have secured: (1) An absolute guarantee that the armed forces of Great Britain shall not be used in support of Poland, Baron Wrangel, or any other military or naval effort against the Soviet Government. (2) The withdrawal of all British naval forces operating directly or indirectly as a blocking influence against Russia. (3) The recognition of the Russian Soviet Government and the establishment of unrestricted trading and commercial relationships between Great Britain and Russia. This conference further refuses to be associated with any Alliance between Great Britain and France or any other country which commits us to any support of Wrangel, Poland, or the supply of munitions or other war material for any form of attack upon Soviet Russia. The Conference authorises the Council of Action to call for any and every form of withdrawal of Labour which circumstances may require to give effect to the foregoing policy, and calls upon every trade union official, executive committee, local council of action, and the membership in general to act swiftly, loyally, and courageously in order to sweep away secret bargaining and diplomacy and to assure that the foreign policy of Great Britain may be in accord with the well-known desires of the people for an end to war and the interminable threats of war."



MR. J. BROMLEY.



MR. ROBERT WILLIAMS.



MR. J. H. THOMAS, MP.



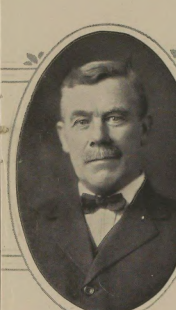
MR. BEN TURNER.



MR. JOHN ROBERTSON, MP.



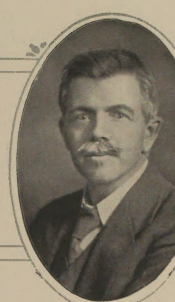
MR. J. O'GRADY, MP.



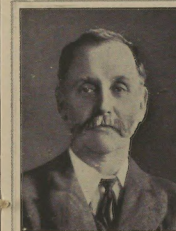
MR. WILLIAM ADAMSON, MP.



MR. ROBERT SMILLIE.



MR. J. R. CLYNES, M.P.



MR. GEORGE LANSBURY.



MR. C. T. CRAMP.



MISS MARGARET BONDFIELD.

mere tool of the Russian Government, subsidised with Bolshevik gold, only waiting for an excuse to overthrow the Constitution in order to establish Soviet rule in this country, is simply moonshine, and reflects no credit upon those whose business it is to inform the public. The British workers are as loyal to-day and as patriotic as ever they were. They have merely demonstrated how keenly they realise the effect of war. The workers know something of its horrors, and are determined to use their full power in order to prevent this country being dragged further at the tail of any other nation merely to give support first to one adventurer and then another. . . . I am quite aware that the action taken by Labour on this occasion constitutes a dangerous precedent which may be followed by others. I know all too well that there are many people who, whilst agreeing with Labour taking a strong stand on this question, are considerably perturbed at the method actually employed. I personally have no fear nor misgivings. The workers felt in this crisis that the Government was not sufficiently alive to the voice of the great mass of the people, so they impressed upon the Government in the most effective manner possible what their view was."

## MR. J. H. THOMAS.

WRITING in the "Sunday Times," on August 22, Mr. J. H. Thomas said, in an article entitled "Why I Supported Direct Action": "My identification with the body known as the Council of Action on the subject of Russia has resulted in more than the usual volume of abuse being showered upon my head from certain quarters. . . . Hitherto I have always refused to support any and every attempt to call a strike for the purpose of obtaining something which could properly be secured by placing a X at the ballot-box. I still subscribe to that policy. But . . . are we to believe that there was no danger of war and that all these statements were quite meaningless? I declare emphatically that there was a danger of war, and I add quite deliberately that the British Labour movement only interpreted the horror of the people generally at the prospect of another war. . . . I did not dispute from the delegates at the great Labour Conference my own view that their action was a challenge to the authority of Parliament—a challenge which, even if justified in the prevailing circumstances, involved grave consequences. The suggestion that the Council of Action is a

the Council of Action on August 13, the date of the Central Hall meeting, were given officially as follows: Messrs. Harry Gosling, L.C.C., A. A. Purcell, A. Swales, R. B. Walker, and Miss Margaret Bondfield (representing the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress); Messrs. A. G. Cameron, Frank Hodges, C. T. Cramp, Robert Williams, and J. Bromley (representing the Executive Committee of the Labour Party); Messrs. William Adamson, M.P., J. R. Clynes, M.P., J. O'Grady, M.P., John Robertson, M.P., and Col. J. C. Wedgwood, M.P. (representing the Parliamentary Labour Party); with, as Co-opted Members: Messrs. Robert Smillie, J. H. Thomas, M.P., Ben Turner, George Lansbury, John Ogden, A. E. Holmes, W. H. Hutchinson, J. W. Bowen, and Ernest Bevin. Mr. J. H. Thomas is General Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen. Mr. George Lansbury, we may recall, is the Editor of the "Daily Herald."

## MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

SPEAKING in the House of Commons on August 16, Mr. Lloyd George said: "The policy of the Government in regard to Poland and Russia is a policy which has been repeatedly communicated to the Polish Government. It was defined at Spa, and again at Lympe. It has been fully expounded to this House, and would appear to differ in no way from that enunciated at the Labour Conference. This swinging of a sledge-hammer at an open door is only intended for display. Any attempt to dictate policy to the Government and Parliament by industrial action strikes at the root of the democratic Constitution of this country, and will be resisted by all the resources of the Government." Speaking later in the day, he said further: "What does the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Clynes) say of our Constitution? He says the Constitution is unwritten. There is no volume you can take down from your library in which you can find an account of the Constitution—that is not correct to begin with—and therefore, it being a sort of amorphous thing without any definition, nothing that you can reduce to formulae, you can engraft upon it without in the least interfering with its action a Soviet and substitute that for Parliament. What a dangerous doctrine that is! Purely because it is an unwritten Constitution a body of men can suddenly say: 'We are going to meet in the Central Hall, and we will formulate a part of the Constitution for ourselves. We will not submit it to Parliament. The elected representatives of the nation do not count, and therefore we are going to declare by resolution carried after two or three hours' discussion that henceforth the Constitution shall include a Committee of Action which will represent one section of the community.' That is one of the most formidable challenges ever given to democracy, and without hesitation every Government must accept that challenge. . . . To declare extra-Constitutional action . . . when there was no issue which involved any peril to the community, and where the Government was taking upon itself the responsibility in the teeth of public opinion, was one of the most unjustifiable actions ever undertaken by any responsible body in the country."



MR. JOHN OGDEN.



MR. FRANK HODGES.



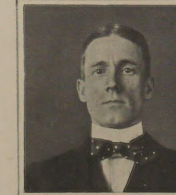
MR. R. B. WALKER.



MR. A. A. PURCELL.



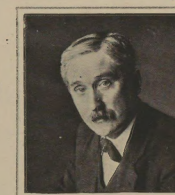
MR. A. G. CAMERON.



MR. W. H. HUTCHINSON.



MR. ERNEST BEVIN.



MR. HARRY GOSLING, L.C.C.



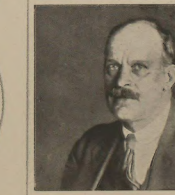
MR. A. SWALES.



MR. J. W. BOWEN.



COL. J. C. WEDGWOOD, M.P.



MR. A. E. HOLMES.

The Council of Action was formed after the following Resolution had been adopted, on August 9 last, by the Joint Labour Conference held at the House of Commons: "That this Joint Conference, representing the Trades Union Congress, the Labour Party, and the Parliamentary Labour Party, feel certain that War is being engineered between the Allied Powers and Soviet Russia on the issue of Poland, and declares that such a war would be an intolerable crime against humanity; it therefore warns the Government that the whole industrial power of the organised workers will be used to defeat this war; that the Executive Committees of affiliated organisations throughout the country be summoned to hold themselves ready to proceed immediately to London for a National Conference; that they be advised to instruct their members to 'down tools' on instructions from that National Conference; and that a Council of Action be immediately constituted to take such steps as may be necessary to carry the above decisions into effect." The members of



*Where Turks Massacred a Village Community: Anglo-Greek Forces near Ismid.*

TWO DAYS AFTER IT HAD BEEN BURNT BY TURKS WHO MASSACRED THE INHABITANTS: THE ARMENIAN VILLAGE OF ASLANBEG.



AFTER BEING SHELLED BY THE 15-INCH GUNS OF H.M.S. "RAMILLIES": A CLOTH-FACTORY IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF ISMID.



WATCHING AN ATTACK BY GREEK INFANTRY ON A VILLAGE HELD BY TURKISH NATIONALISTS: GREEK AND BRITISH TROOPS.

We have just received these photographs, which were taken by a British officer serving with the Army of the Black Sea on the Ismid front. In connection with the first we may recall that a "Times" correspondent, writing from Constantinople on August 5, said: "The operations in the area round Ismid and Shile (30 miles N.W. of Ismid, on the Black Sea) have practically terminated. Aslanbeg has



IN ACTION IN SUPPORT OF GREEK INFANTRY AGAINST TURKISH NATIONALISTS IN ANATOLIA: A BRITISH FIELD-GUN.

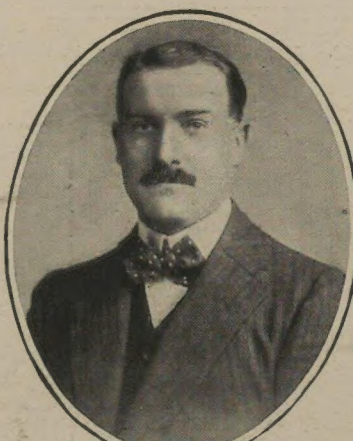
been captured by the Nationalists, who entered the village pretending to form part of a Greek relief column. Eighty Armenian irregulars and many women were killed, and the village was burnt. The Turkish losses were about 150. . . . A Nationalist band, 300 strong, was attacked by Greeks near Armascha (20 miles N.E. of Ismid) and dispersed, losing many killed."

*Personalities of the Week: Well-known Men Dead; and Notable New Appointments.*

KILLED IN AN AEROPLANE CRASH IN CALIFORNIA: MR. CLIFFORD PRODGER.



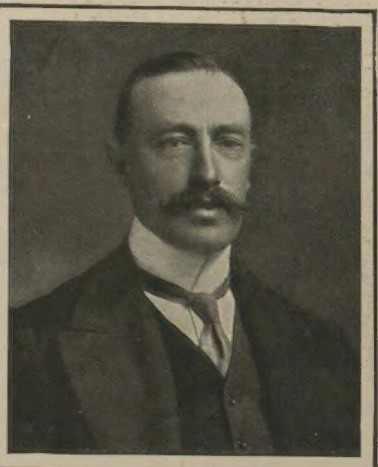
TREACHEROUSLY SHOT BY AN ARAB IN MESOPOTAMIA: COL. LEACHMAN.



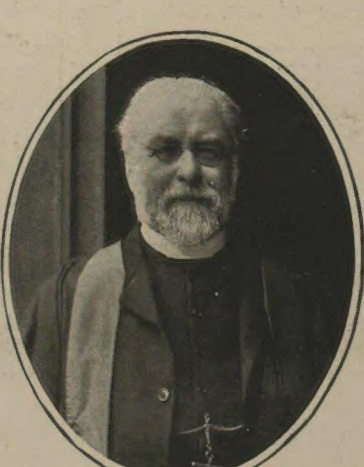
SHOT DEAD AT LISBURN: DISTRICT INSPECTOR OSWALD SWANZY, R.I.C.



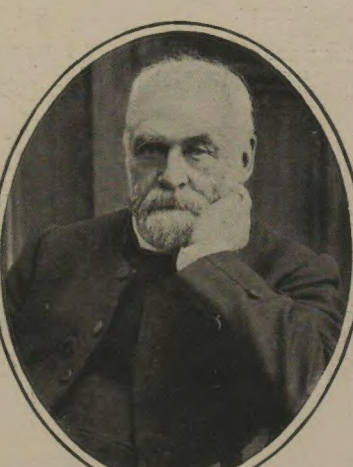
APPOINTED THE FIRST SECRETARY OF MINES: MR. W. C. BRIDGEMAN, M.P.



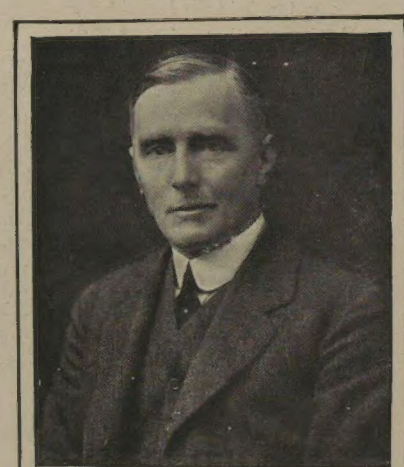
APPOINTED GOVERNOR OF VICTORIA: THE EARL OF STRADBROKE.



A GREAT ASSYRIOLOGIST: THE LATE REV. C. H. W. JOHNS, D.D.



BISHOP OF BARKING FOR 18 YEARS: THE LATE DR. THOMAS STEVENS.



TO BE THE FIRST GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB: SIR EDWARD MACLAGAN.

Mr. Clifford Prodger, who was killed in an aeroplane accident at Redwood, California, on August 23, was formerly a test pilot to Messrs. Handley-Page, and latterly was with the Bristol Aviation Company.—Lieut.-Col. G. E. Leachman, a well-known political officer in Mesopotamia, and distinguished traveller, was shot on August 12, in a tent between Baghdad and Feluja, by the son of a Sheikh who had professed friendship. He was buried in Feluja Camp on the 15th by his brother officers.—District Inspector Oswald R. Swanzy was shot dead at Lisburn, near Belfast, by four men on Sunday, August 22, while returning

from church.—Mr. W. C. Bridgeman's appointment to the new post of Secretary of Mines was announced on August 23. He was also made a Privy Councillor. He is M.P. (Unionist) for Oswestry.—As Governor of Victoria, the Earl of Stradbroke succeeds Sir Arthur Lyulph Stanley.—The late Dr. Johns was formerly master of St. Catharine's College, Cambridge.—Dr. Stevens became Bishop Suffragan of Barking in 1901.—Sir Edward Maclagan, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, will have the title of Governor under the new India Act.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY L.N.A., I.B., LAFAYETTE, ELLIOTT AND FRY, AND RUSSELL.]



## WARSAW IN THE HOUR OF PERIL: STREET RECRUITING BY POSTER.



URGING POLES TO JOIN THE VOLUNTEER ARMY AND HELP "SWEEP AWAY" THE BOLSHEVISTS: A LORRY DECORATED WITH RECRUITING POSTERS AND CIRCULATING A SPECIAL EDITION OF THE "TYGODNIK ILLUSTROWANY," IN WARSAW.



STUDENTS OF WARSAW UNIVERSITY AND HIGHER SCHOOLS FLOCKING TO THE COLOURS IN THE HOUR OF DANGER: RECRUITS BEING ENROLLED IN THE POLISH VOLUNTEER ARMY FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE CAPITAL.

When the Bolshevik peril, since dispelled, was threatening Warsaw, there was a great patriotic response to the call for men to join the Volunteer Army for the defence of the capital. Writing thence on August 10, a French correspondent, M. Robert Vaucher, says: "Large posters in vivid colours summon men to enlist. The effect has been excellent. Students continue to enrol, and Socialist workmen are organising detachments. Street collections are made every day to provide equipment. The papers are bringing out special editions, and the "Tygodnik

Ilustrowany," Warsaw's illustrated weekly, sold with great success last Sunday from decorated lorries carrying placards calling for volunteers." Warsaw was soon rewarded with a different spectacle. A few days later a procession of 3000 Bolshevik prisoners marched into the city, with six Bolshevik guns drawn by emaciated horses harnessed with rope. The Polish soldiers acting as guards were assisted by numerous peasants armed with scythes and oak clubs, as rifles were scarce.



## BOOKS OF THE DAY

By E. B. OSBORN.

THERE is a repellent pathos in "DARKWATER" (Constable; 10s. 6d. net) by W. E. Burghardt du Bois, a champion of negro self-determination,

whose genius is a middle term between Mr. Booker Washington's and the late Paul Dunbar's. He is a rather complex product of the racial miscegenation which is making America the greatest melting-pot of national and racial types the world has ever seen. As he observes in a brief autobiography, he got himself born "with a flood of Negro blood, a strain of French, a bit of Dutch, but, thank God, no Anglo-Saxon." Such mixed types are apt to be "agin the Government," whether it be a human administration or a law of nature, and sooner or later become the victims of a cosmical grievance. Their very heart is divided against itself, and they can never reconcile their secret desire to be accepted as a member of the superior race—this can never happen in the United States, where the smallest drop of Negro blood is a social crime that can never be lived down—and a profound sympathy with the inferior and often oppressed people, who dumbly own him at the long last. In the case of Mr. Burghardt du Bois, this incurable sickness of the soul, this sword thrust through the very core of being, is all the more painful and perplexing because he has assimilated the latest concepts of the philosophy of revolution. He worships the term "self-determination" as his ancestors in the Bantu line worshipped a fetish; he is a pervert to the economic system of Karl Marx and his prophet Lenin; and he incessantly broods on that splendid, impossible vision of Ethiopianism—the grandiose conception of an All-Black Africa, whence the white overlords have been driven, though not by force of arms, for he will not have it that a righteous war is conceivable in any circumstances.

His brain, naturally and necessarily, is so full of whirling, unassorted and unrelated ideas as to resemble the pottle of live fleas which Peter the Great required of a certain rebellious village. One idea of his mother-folk is lacking—that keen, quaint sense of the reality of Heaven which causes the Negro "spirituals" or humorous hymns to resemble the folk-legends of the Middle Ages in their child-like simplicity and sincerity. The author of "Darkwater" has lost this unquestioning faith in "Heaven just round the corner" (a phrase actually used by the Negro preacher at a camp revival) and takes in its place the vision of an All-Black Africa, or the squalid paradise of the Bolsheviks, surrounded by its wall of "boorjoos" skulls and meat brimming with capitalistic blood, or some other perilous and impossible wonderland at a vanishing-point of time to come. It is only in a metaphor that Mr. du Bois has a glimpse of the coming of a dark Messiah; for it is in red economics that he sees the salvation of his people. He ceases to be the Harvard scholar and the author of a reasoned inquiry into the condition of the coloured population of Philadelphia, and falls into a verily bantastic ecstasy of *vers-libre* commination as he contemplates the crushing of the supporters of the modern industrial system—

Baiting their blood-stained hooks  
With cant for the souls of the simple;  
Bearing the white man's burden  
Of liquor and lust and lies.

It is a wonderful and terrible book—this long ululation from the heart of a coloured poet whose Americanised culture is but skin-deep, after all.

He is, of course, an opponent of the policy of slow, sure advancement (economic and educa-

tional, to begin with), which is the life-work of Mr. Booker Washington. He does not see, as the latter does, that the Negro race—in spite of its genius for religion of a sensuous kind and the more fleshly triumphs of art—is æons behind the white races in intellectual development, and that the ground lost in memory's morning must be made up before there can be any talk of racial equality. Nor, to judge by his theory that the "colour-line" is an invention of yesterday, a recent outgrowth of white insolence, does he believe that the white and black races should not commingle. Yet



A GIFT TO MARSHAL FOCH FROM THE KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS: THE SUPREME KNIGHT, MR. JAMES A. FLAHERTY, WITH THE JEWELLED BATON VALUED AT 15,000 DOLLARS.

The Knights of Columbus, an American organisation, arranged to present a jewelled baton worth 15,000 dollars to Marshal Foch, at Metz, on August 21, on his admission to their order, and to ask him to accept at the same time, on behalf of the French Government, a statue of Lafayette which they have presented to France.

Photograph by International, supplied by Topical.

the belief that white and black must not meet in marriage is at least as old as Rome, and the cold, keen reasoning of science endorses it, pointing out

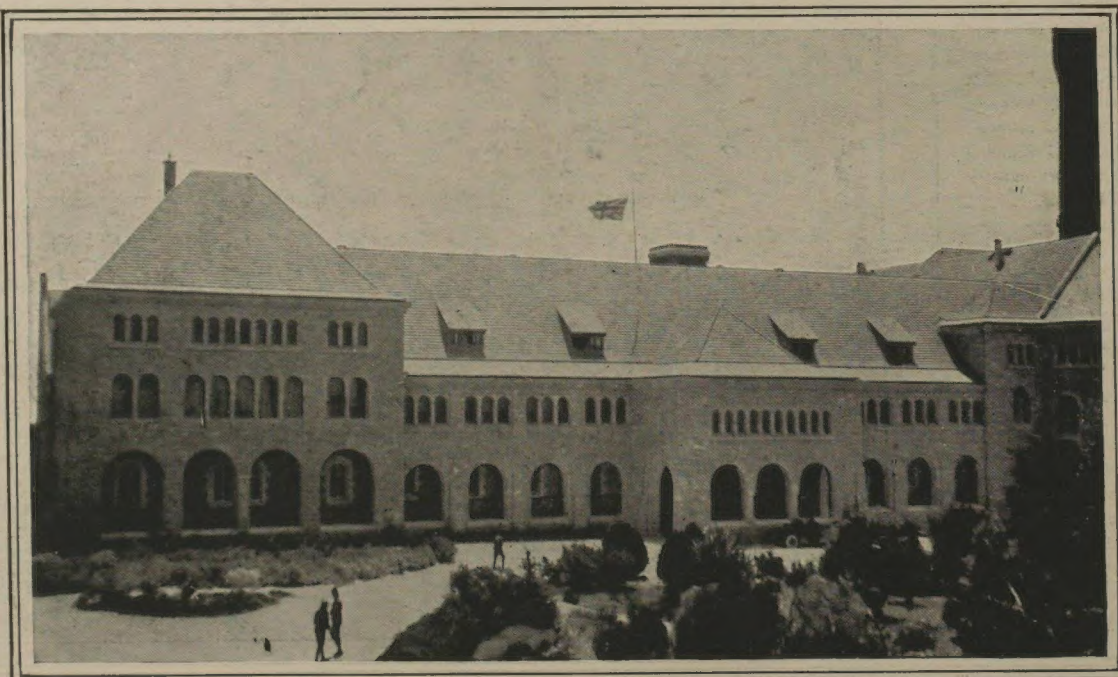
sees only what can be seen from the window of a "Jim Crow" car in the Southern States, ignoring the unspeakable horrors—more bestial far than anything done by rubber-hunters on the Congo, or German slave-drivers, creating the Askari military caste to terrorise weaker tribes—which have been inflicted by Negro and Negroid populations on one another and on themselves. He does not know that in the British Crown Colonies coloured races are governed with even-handed justice for their own prosperity and progress, their racial customs and institutions never being interfered with so long as they do not result in murders and human sacrifices. "Darkwater" is but a symptom of the far-reaching unrest, stirring the world's population in the very depths, which is the sequel of the final fall of the oldest system of governance—autocracy—in the great war. Booker Washington's policy will assert itself again, when this unrest exhausts itself, as may be learnt from "FINDING A WAY OUT" (Fisher Unwin; 12s. 6d. net) by Robert Russa Morton, in which the work that centres about Tuskegee and Hampton is explained and justified with eloquent common-sense. As a result of these sane and wise endeavours, there exist everywhere in the Southern States to-day groups of white and coloured men who co-operate in preventing friction between the captains of industry and the masses of coloured workers, and in protecting the better interests of each particular coloured community as a whole. The necessity of checking the creation of a midway racial term—a "snuff-and-butter" class, as they call it in South Africa—is always borne in mind by these groups.

I have received several pleasant letters in reference to my complaint as to the lack of cricket poetry. Writing from Peterborough, in Ontario, Mr. F. M. De la Fosse, an old Wellingtonian, deplores the failure of cricket to hold its own in Canada against baseball, except in centres like Toronto, and in certain sections of the prairie provinces. The *causa causans* of this comparative failure is the lack of suitable grounds; when I was out West cricket would have been out of the question but for the use of matting wickets, as in South Africa. Baseball can be played on any kind of a level field—not so the more humane and subtle sport which can only really flourish on fast, true pitches. But old cricketers in Canada remain faithful to the court and custom of King Willow and remember, as Mr. Fosse explains in virile verse, the joys of country cricket in far-off England—

Fond Memory poised  
on lofty wing shall  
take her joyous  
way,  
Again with vanished  
friends of yore on  
country meads to  
play.

It is a pity, though, no overseas Nyren has revealed the picturesque humours of cricket in remote plantations and places of the Empire. There, as here, the true pillar of the art is the village player—as indeed is admitted in "CRICKET" (Eveleigh Nash; 4s. 6d. net) by Mr. C. B. Fry, the best treatise extant on the modern science of batsmanship, and very welcome in a new edition. The thirty-two action photographs should help the student to become a second Donald Knight. But

if you really prefer golf, then "QUICK CUTS TO GOOD GOLF" (Methuen; 2s. 6d.) by "Standard," may be cordially recommended. It is full of sagacious hints; it will save you the loss of many half-crowns to fellow members.



THE UNION JACK OVER A BUILDING OPENED BY THE EX-KAISER ON THE MOUNT OF OLIVES: THE FORMER GERMAN HOSPICE AS GOVERNMENT HOUSE, THE RESIDENCE OF THE BRITISH HIGH COMMISSIONER AT JERUSALEM.

The imposing German Hospice on the Mount of Olives at Jerusalem was opened by the ex-Kaiser in 1900. It is now used as Government House, and occupied by Sir Herbert Samuel, British High Commissioner in Palestine.

that such miscegenation ends at a blank wall of sterility in the Octoroon, that "golden-haired darky," who is the most pathetic figure in all the romance of realities. Worst of all, he is quite ignorant of the history of his own people. He



## THE SAVIOURS OF WARSAW: POLISH IMPULSE AND FRENCH STRATEGY.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY KAROL PECHERSKI AND WARSAW PHOTOGRAPHIC AGENCY.



LEADER OF THE POLISH FORCES AGAINST THE BOLSHEVISTS: MARSHAL PILSUDSKI, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

THE Polish High Command officially announced on August 18: "Our counter-offensive is progressing most satisfactorily, and Warsaw is at present out of danger." An unofficial message from Warsaw of the same date said: "The Poles have been able to advance still further and to make their offensive general on the whole front. Marshal Pilsudski is personally in command." According to another report he conducted the counter-offensive on the right wing of the Polish Army, based on the line Ivangorod-Kolk, in the direction of Brest-Litovsk, taking more than 10,000 prisoners. Marshal Joseph Pilsudski led the earlier Polish advance last May, which resulted in the capture of Kieff. On his return to Warsaw after taking Kieff, when he visited Parliament, "the Deputies rose from their seats and acclaimed the Marshal-President."



GENERAL WEYGAND has long been a familiar figure in any photograph illustrating the movements of Marshal Foch, whose Chief of Staff and right-hand man he is. His appearance, like that of his great master, suggests that of a quiet and unassuming personality, self-possessed and confident. Apparently, like Lord Roberts, he "doesn't advertise," for it is difficult to find in the Press many details of his career. When the position of Warsaw was at its worst under the menace of Bolshevik invasion, he went thither as head of a French military mission, and is generally regarded as having applied to the situation, with brilliant success, the famous "strategy of the Marne." A despatch of August 18 from Warsaw to the Paris "Gaulois," said: "It is now an atmosphere of victory. The French Mission has been allowed to direct the operations, and General Weygand's plan has been unanimously approved by the Polish Staff. . . . The two Polish armies operating north and south of Warsaw have carried out the counter-offensive recommended by General Weygand. It was a striking success. Warsaw is saved, and with her the independence of Poland." The "Excelsior's" Warsaw correspondent writes:—"The manoeuvre which the Polish army is executing is extremely bold. It has been conceived by a great strategist, and everyone is aware that the collaboration of General Weygand has been of the utmost value to the Polish Staff. It consisted of withdrawing the troops in lines, without fear of creating a gap in front, for the purpose of concentrating them rapidly and secretly on the flank of the bulk of the Red forces. This manoeuvre has been completely successful, thanks to the rapid marching of the Polish infantry."

2. SENT TO APPLY THE "STRATEGY OF THE MARNE" IN POLAND: GENERAL WEYGAND (LEFT), CHIEF OF STAFF TO MARSHAL FOCH, AND, AS HEAD OF THE FRENCH MILITARY MISSION IN WARSAW, ADVISER TO THE POLISH HIGH COMMAND.

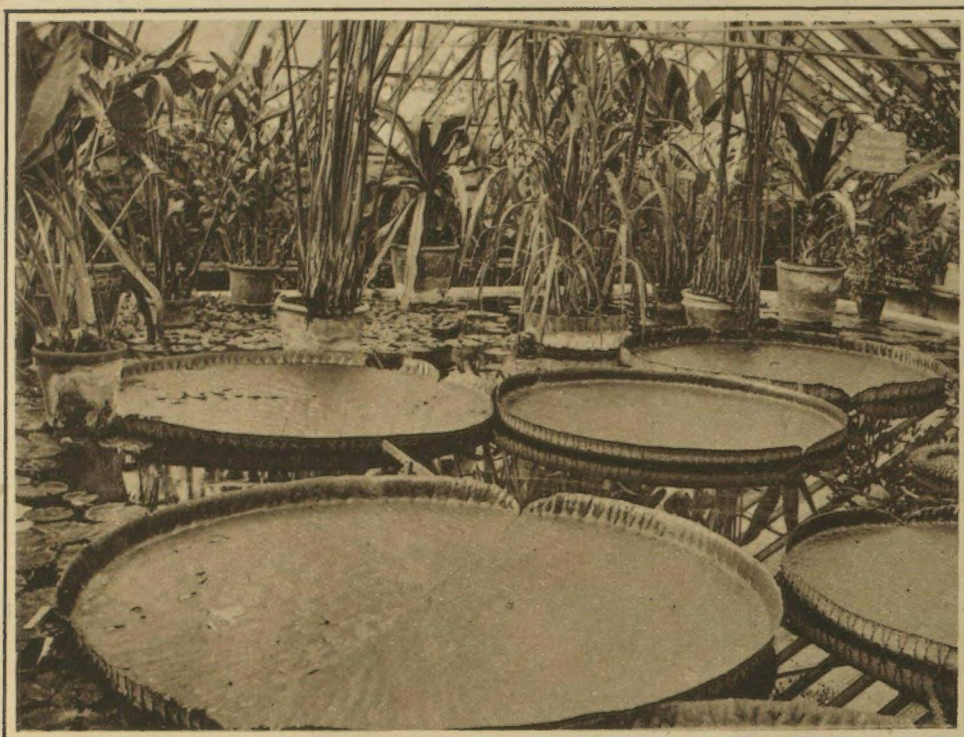
With characteristic modesty, General Weygand minimises his own share in the deliverance of Warsaw. "This is a purely Polish victory," he has declared. "The preliminary operations were carried out in accordance with Polish plans by Polish Generals. My task, like that of other officers of the French Mission, has only been to make certain suggestions in regard to details of execution, and in this we have done what we could. But we have done no more, as it is heroic

Poland which has alone saved itself. France has enough military glory to be willing to give full credit to her friend, Poland." The French Premier, M. Millerand, sent a telegram to M. Jusserand, in Warsaw, saying: "Please offer to Marshal Pilsudski the congratulations of the Government of the Republic on the glory with which the Polish army has covered itself. France, which has always had faith in the patriotism of the Polish people, hails with joy this victory."

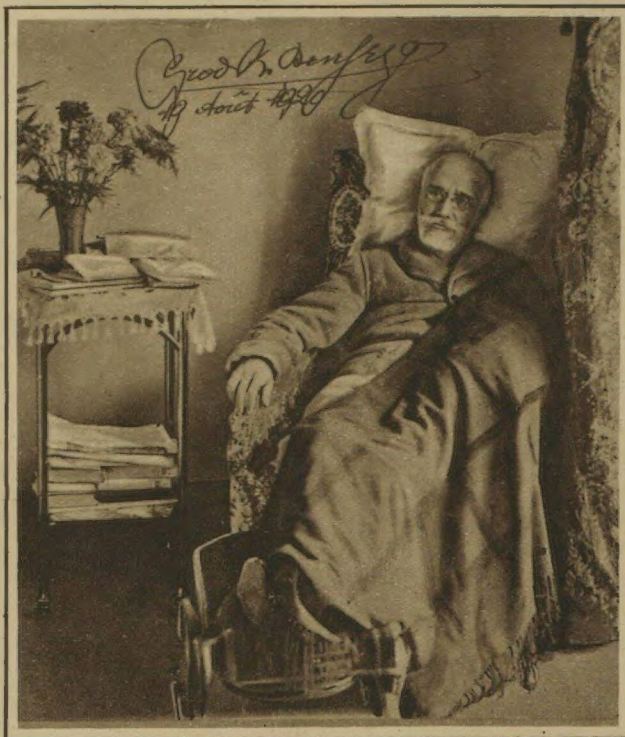


# FROM FAR AND NEAR: NOTABLE EVENTS ILLUSTRATED.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL, I.B., C.N., AND L.N.A.



WITH LEAVES 7 FT. IN DIAMETER: THE GREAT VICTORIA REGIA WATER LILY, WHICH RECENTLY PRODUCED A FLOWER, IN THE BOTANIC GARDENS.



CONVALESCENT AFTER THE ATTEMPT ON HIS LIFE: M. VENIZÉLOS IN A PARIS NURSING HOME.



THE DUKE OF YORK'S VISIT TO DRUMMOND CASTLE: HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, AS GUEST OF THE EARL AND COUNTESS OF ANCASTER, AT THE CRIEFF HIGHLAND GATHERING.



PRINCE GEORGE AS "BELLE OF THE BALL" IN H.M.S. "TÉMÉRAIRE": (NEXT TO BRITANNIA) IN FANCY DRESS.

THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA LEAVING LONDON: LORD AND LADY FORSTER (RIGHT) AT ST. PANCRAS ON THEIR DEPARTURE.

The great Victoria Regia water-lily in the Royal Botanic Gardens recently bore a flower, which has been cut. Its gigantic floating leaves are over 7 ft. across.—M. Venizelos was taken to a nursing home in Paris after the attempt on his life. A bullet in his left shoulder was extracted next day.—The Duke of York recently went on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Ancaster at Drummond Castle, Perthshire. The Earl was this year Chief of the Crieff Gathering. Our photograph shows (from left to right) in front, Lord Willoughby de Eresby, Lady Priscilla and Lady Catherine Drummond-Willoughby (the Earl's

children), Lord Ancaster, Miss Alix Cavendish, the Duke of York, and Lady Ancaster.—A fancy dress ball for the officers and crew was recently given on board H.M.S. "Téméraire," in which Prince George is serving. He is seen, as "the Belle of the Ball," next (to the right) to Britannia in the middle of the photograph.—Lord Forster, the new Governor-General of the Commonwealth, left London for Australia on August 21, with his wife. The group shows (left to right) Mr. Gerald Norman, A.D.C.; Lord Forster's little grandson with his mother, the Hon. Mrs. Pitt-Rivers; Lord Forster; and Lady Forster.



*The First European Force to Enter Damascus: The Entry of General Goybet.*

THE FRENCH OCCUPATION OF DAMASCUS: GENERAL GOYBET, FOLLOWED BY HIS CHIEF OF STAFF, COLONEL PETTELAT, ENTERING THE CITY AT THE HEAD OF HIS TROOPS ON JULY 25.

Damascus was occupied by a French army under General Goybet on July 25, after a battle with the Sherifian forces at Khan Meizelun. The Sherifians, who had guns and equipment of German make, were routed, and the Emir Feisal's War Minister, Yussuf Azim, was killed. The city authorities then sent emissaries to the French camp declaring that no further resistance would be made, and that

they would provision the French troops till the railway was working again. Damascus had never before been entered by European forces. In 1148 the Crusaders besieged it, but failed to take it. On August 7 General Gouraud made an official entry into the city, and was formally welcomed by General Goybet and the French Mission. General Goybet lost his two sons in the war.

*A Miller's Thumb in Roman Sculpture: A Lost Work 1900 Years Old Re-discovered.*

IDENTIFIED AFTER LYING IN A LONDON CONTRACTOR'S YARD FOR FIFTY YEARS; BUSTS OF A ROMAN MILLER, HIS WIFE AND DAUGHTER, WHO LIVED BETWEEN 25 B.C. AND 25 A.D.

The curious adventures of this remarkably interesting work are told briefly below. The sculpture is over 5 ft. long and nearly 2 ft. wide, with three busts set in a deep panel. As the inscription shows, it was a monument to one Lucius Ampudius Philomusus, and the portraits represent him (in the centre) with his wife and daughter. Ampudius appears as a shrewd-looking old man with thin, compressed lips. A notable feature is his right thumb, which has a marked backward bend like that of a miller, due to the constant habit of using it to spread samples of meal over his palm. The theory that Ampudius

was a miller or corn merchant is also supported by the fact that at each end of the monument is a carving of a Roman corn measure. Professor A. H. Smith, Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities at the British Museum, states that the relief is not part of a sarcophagus, but a slab, originally built into the wall of a tomb. The fact that the back has been worn by long use suggests that, in the Middle Ages, it was placed face downwards in the earth to form a paving stone. Where the marble is thinnest, it has been broken through, and the existence of the sculpture may have been thus discovered.

This fine example of ancient Roman sepulchral sculpture has just been presented to the British Museum by Mr. Ernest Dixon, a well-known landscape gardener, of Putney. He bought it from a contractor in St. John's Wood, in whose yard it had lain unrecognised for at least fifty years. Struck by its beauty, Mr. Dixon consulted the British Museum experts, and they identified it as a long-lost work first reported by Bianchini of Verona, who was copying Roman inscriptions

between 1706 and 1715. It was probably excavated near the Porta Capena at Rome about the year 1700. Its existence was recorded by several copyists during the eighteenth century, the last to note it being George Zoega, who lived at Rome from 1784 to 1809. After that it disappeared, and was doubtless acquired and brought to England by some traveller. It is now among the Roman antiquities in the British Museum.—[By Courtesy of the British Museum.]



## THE TRAIL OF THE LANTERN: A CURIOUS PHOTOGRAPHIC EFFECT.

PHOTOGRAPH BY JULIAN A. DIMOCK



SHOWING THE GLOW OF A LANTERN AS A WINDING BAND OF LIGHT, MARKING THE TRAIL ALONG WHICH IT HAD BEEN CARRIED: THE STRANGE RESULT OF A TEN-MINUTE EXPOSURE BY NIGHT.

Two remarkable examples of nocturnal photography by moonlight are illustrated on this and the opposite page. "By means of the invisible rays lying beyond the violet of the spectrum," writes Mr. Julian A. Dimock, who took them, "objects may be photographed in darkness and, with the aid of the so-called

X-ray, through substances otherwise opaque. When from the darkness of night and storm the forked lightning flashes, the camera makes a vivid and permanent picture of each fiery trail. Creatures that travel by night can be pictured by the camera in the brief blaze of a magnesium-charged pistol, the flash of which

*(Continued on opposite page.)*



## MOONLIGHT PHOTOGRAPHY: A WONDERFUL NIGHT PICTURE.

PHOTOGRAPH BY JULIAN A. DIMOCK.



EXPOSED FOR TEN MINUTES AT MIDNIGHT: A REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING THE FREEZING SPRAY OF A WATERFALL, TAKEN BY THE LIGHT OF THE MOON.

*Continued.*  
is of too little duration to afford time for the creature to move, or the dull human eye even to recognise the subject. It is quite otherwise with photographs taken by the light of the moon. I once officiated at the camera for ten minutes, at midnight in the deep forest with the

thermometer below zero, while the camera-man posed motionless in the freezing spray of a waterfall. On the way to this fall through the woods, a picture taken with a like exposure brought out with curious effect the trail of the lantern which had been carried for focussing the lens."





## The Sudan and Eritrea from a Lorry.

By ROSITA FORBES.

(Concluded.)

I HAVE rarely been more impressed than by the 6500 feet ascent from Cheren, in its gently swelling valley, to bleak Asmara on its wind-swept tableland. It is a land of enchantment when once the mushroom tukls are left behind. Scent of a thousand flowering trees is blown in great gusts across one's face. Huge scornful baboons pause to stare before they spring to shelter in the colossal cactus, which bleed streams of white rubber if one throws a stone amidst their glutinous leaves. Small grey monkeys, oddly whiskered, carrying clinging offspring, on their backs if it be female, protectively underneath their chests if it be male and subject to the attacks of jealous veterans, peer from thick undergrowth. Immense Umbrella Figs spread islands of shade over dark nomad tents, where closely wound crimson or sapphire tobh accentuates the slight silhouette of the Tigrigna woman, cooking flat cake of coarse flour over a few burning twigs, while her lord, clean-shaved again, with sword and spear, drives the great horned cattle further from the road which brings the unknown from the outer world.

For twenty-nine kilometres we toiled up the great rocks of Mount Brancaga. A few slow camel caravans broke the monotony of the road, for on sight of the lorry each camel turned rapidly, and, all being roped head to tail, they succeeded in complicating the tangle to such an extent that loads fell to the ground amid the shrieks of shock-headed Haddendoa drivers, and one camel subsided on his back, ungainly legs waving, before he would condescend to move. The worst of a camel is that his legs are brittle as spillikins. In the great deserts of the north, among the sharp-edged dunes, it is heart-breaking to see a baggage camel slide suddenly with two legs on either side and literally split all four. However, with no damage to the "hamla" of Eritrea—lighter built animals, without the thick shaggy coats of the Sahara—we continued our upward course, crawling along ever steeper gorges, always full of distorted cactus, till the view widened in mighty panorama of endless spur and ridge: purple and sapphire, and all the elusive shades of fairy jewels, neither violet nor crimson, the mountain lands of Ethiopia spread out before our eyes enthralled. Think of all the loveliest and most varied ranges in the world, bathe them in the tropic light that never was, save in North Africa—so clear, that on the infinitely remote horizon one can note every tone of light and colour on a thousand peaks—and you will know what Abyssinia is like.

After eighty-seven kilometres we laboured on to the first rolling stretches of the great Altipiano, and another kind of village appeared with square mud houses, window-pierced, with flat roofs of mud, laid on long branches. These villages had groups of round straw stacks in attendance, and human life began to grow more plentiful. There were herds and flocks—goats, sheep and cattle—caravans of camels, who obstinately prefer the new road to their own old trail, children

pitifully thin, people with hunger written plain in every haggard face and shadowed eye. The even more terrible sight of still figures just stiff, unbelievable skeletons, victims of the doura famine, prove the absolute necessity of making



"SHOCK-HEADED PETERS": TYPES OF ABYSSINIAN YOUTH.

some better arrangements for providing grain for the nation.

On the highlands the wind was cool and keen, but the country, devoid of rain since last summer, was desolately barren. Twenty-four kilometres from the capital we passed the little village of Shu ma Negus, where, of old, the Ethiopian kings used to bathe in the magic waters of a certain pool before they could assume the royal power.



WHERE "EVERY TRIBE AND RACE" CONGREGATE TO TRADE: ASMARA, "ON ITS WIND-SWEPT TABLE-LAND."

Asmara, where we spent the eleventh night of our wild journey, is visible from a distance of about three miles, pale pink houses clustering round tall slender trees, under a steep small cliff rising suddenly out of the plain on which the fort stands—a lonely wind-swept fort manned by a company of white Cacciatori.

Asmara is building a theatre—she has a tennis club, a cinema, a very peculiar hotel, and she is spreading her admirably constructed houses further and further across the wide plain in every direction. She has a large market where every tribe

and race, Christian and Mahomedan, short hair, plaits and shock-headed Peters, white tobh, abba and burnous, Arab, Abyssinian, Jew, savage, and stately merchant in embroidered kuftan, meet to barter camels and donkeys and cotton stuffs, beads and grain and strange foods. At the top stands a bright yellow Coptic church, whose odd steeples surmount strange Syrian pictures of an Eastern Christ, dark-skinned, black-haired, with the almond eyes of the Orient. To build it the Italian Government was obliged to use the old beams and stones of the original church, which was falling to pieces; otherwise the superstitious Abyssinian would not have consented to worship there.

The hill town of Asmara left behind, down swings the road by perilous peak and precipice into the marvellous valleys again, playing hide and seek with the toy railway which crawls through thirty-three tunnels seawards from the capital. The whole aspect of the country, though, had changed, for on the Red Sea Littoral the season of rains is between December and March, so into a world of green we dropped. Vivid, intense green of rank grass, starred with a myriad golden flowers, carpeted the erstwhile sterile rocks. Fantastic serpent birds, like monster crows, with giant beaks and a stiff, horn-like projection on their evil heads, searched for swift reptiles among thick undergrowth. Mimosa-trees, riotous in their far-flung scent, supported hundreds of swinging bell-shaped nests of small birds as golden as the flowers of their temporary home. Further and further into the green we sped till Ginda appeared perched on either bank of her wide stream—white houses half-buried in blue convolvulus and royal bougainvillea, tukls dotted like mushrooms under flowering trees! At Julla, further up in the hills, Italy

has built her first big dam and fertilised with its waters-of-life the whole of the Damas valley; so as we continued, my ears, at least, throbbing painfully in the dangerously swift descent, the green was as rich as Killybegs in spring, and the whole wide land spread out as far as the eye could reach in rolling wealth of maize. At one small station embowered in blossom and emerald foliage, camels and a small black imp in birthday suit looked as if they'd strayed into Hampshire meadows from some travelling circus. Still more out of place was a black-eyed houri, with kohled lids and orange henna-ed fingertips, swathed like a mummy from lower lid to foot in spot-

less white! But Africa regained her own wild, savage charm at the end of our long journey, when the fertile valley succumbed to thorn and grey sage-brush, and the aching sand ridges of the desert flamed sinister in an Eastern sunset, as we ran out beyond the last broken khors to where, at the end of the world, in a waste of desolate sand, 650 miles of road and camel-track and wilderness brought us on the evening of the twelfth day to red Massawa, crouching panting on the malaria-haunted waters she may not drink!

Damascus, May 4th, 1920.

R. F.



WITH "PALE PINK HOUSES CLUSTERING ROUND TALL, SLENDER TREES": ASMARA—A TYPICAL GROUP OF ABYSSINIANS IN THE TOWN.



MET "TO BARTER CAMEL AND DONKEY AND COTTON STUFFS, BEADS AND GRAIN AND STRANGE FOODS": ABYSSINIANS AT ASMARA.



## FASHION GIVES LIBERTY TO THE SUBJECT: MID-SEASON DRESSES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY HENRI MANUEL.

THE fact that the modern athletic woman has not forgotten how to wrap herself gracefully in the folds of a cloak is worth noticing. Cloaks are seen in every form at the smart Continental seaside resorts. Often in the brightest of colours, at times they boast hoods; while grebe, ostrich feathers, furs of every kind, lace, embroidery, and velvet are among the materials which conspire to make up the ravishing beauty of the wraps of the moment; while sometimes they are just constructed from knitted wool.



NOTE THE SCARAB IN HEAVY EMBROIDERY: A GROUP OF SUMMER FROCKS

THE shades of autumn have not yet fallen on the world of dress, but now and then the cunning observer may gain an inkling of fashions to come by the close study of modes of the moment. The pleated skirt seems likely to be a favourite for the first mid-season models, and a little dress carried out in plaid material such as that shown on our page is likely to appeal to English as well as to French women by reason of the simple distinction it achieves. The long bell-shaped sleeves owned by this model are worthy of notice.



ONE OF THE MANY CAPES AND FRILLED MODELS: TWO BEAUTIFUL TOILETTES.



WORN WITH A PLEATED SKIRT: ONE OF THE NEW SACQUE COATS.



MARABOUT ALLIED WITH OSTRICH FEATHER: THE SOFT CHARM OF FEATHERY DECORATION.



THE TABLIER EFFECT IS STILL POPULAR: A FRILLED EMBROIDERED DRESS.

WOMEN are no longer compelled slavishly to wear dresses which do not suit them—for Queen Fashion has granted her devoted subjects a wide choice of styles, some differing from others in essential features, yet all bearing the hallmark of her royal approval. This, one may take it, will be the future policy of Madame la Mode, for she has always been recognised as the spirit of everything up-to-date, and she knows that the day of despots is over, and that, if she would retain the loyalty of her subjects and keep her kingdom free from the Bolshevistic suggestion that love of dress argues unjustifiable expenditure or a state of mind incompatible with feminist success, she must allow women a choice in styles of dress, so that each may select something to suit her particular mould of form and cast of feature.



SUITABLE FOR EARLY AUTUMN WEAR: A PLEATED DRESS CARRIED OUT IN PLAID MATERIAL.

Fashion is in a specially sprightly and changeable mood at the moment. Her actual favours are shared by a variety of styles, and her aim of elegance is achieved by different methods—a few of which are illustrated by our photographs of Parisiennes wearing dresses of the latest persuasion. Pleated skirts are to the fore—yet they may be seen side by side with narrow models. The "tablier"

effect is popular, and the day of frills as an aid to decoration is by no means over. Embroidery holds a high place in the modish hierarchy, and may be Egyptian, Byzantine, or Turkish in origin; while marabout, ostrich plumes, and every kind of fur is looked on as legitimate ornamentation for frocks of lace, organdi, and embroidery, as well as for those built from heavier material.



## MINNOWS OF THE FLEET DISPORTING BEFORE A LEVIATHAN: MOTOR-BOAT RACES AT A NAVAL REGATTA.

DRAWN BY CECIL KING.



FLYING THEIR "PENNANT NUMBERS," AND WITH THEIR CANVAS "UMBRELLAS" REMOVED: BRITISH NAVAL MOTOR-BOATS RACING IN A DESTROYER REGATTA AT A FOREIGN PORT.

Racing between motor craft is one of the features of modern regattas, but it is not confined to those held in connection with yachting. In the Navy, a destroyer regatta sometimes includes a race between the small motor-boats which are now part of the equipment of the modern destroyer and light cruiser. For racing, the canvas "umbrellas" which are usually fitted at each end of the boat, to protect the occupants from the sea, are removed. Each craft contains two men:

one to steer and the other to control the engines. For identification purposes the boats fly their "pennant numbers," which indicate the name of the ship to which each belongs. Incidentally, these races afford a useful reliability test. On the right in the drawing is a Dreadnought of the "Queen Elizabeth" class.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]



## Italy's Archaeological Work in Rhodes: THE HOSPITAL OF THE KNIGHTS RESTORED.

By Professor Federico Halbherr.

THE works have recently been finished by which the Italian Administration of the Dodecanese has completed the restoration of the Hospital of the Knights in Rhodes to its original form, constituting this great mediæval building the seat of the Museum of Archaeology and Art, established by the Italian authorities in 1915, in that island. No other museum in the Near East can vaunt a residence of such monumental and

a dominant position over the port and its fortifications, forming the east end and south-east corner of the Street of the Knights, just opposite the Hostel of the English Nation.

Its plan, as shown by the recent works, consists, on the ground floor, of two square courts, the larger one enclosed by a noble cloister or portico, and the smaller (completely buried by the Turks and now brought to light by the Italian excava-

supply timber to the dock and wood yards of Smyrna and Constantinople itself. The chief ward of the Hospital, 190 feet long and 45 wide, is divided into two naves by a row of ogival arcades, supported by seven stone pillars bearing on their capitals the Arms of the Order and those of Grand Master d'Aubusson. In the time of the Knights this ward contained 100 beds for pilgrims and patients. Another large apartment, with a similar pillar in the middle and two elegant arcades, is the refectory, which was turned by the Turkish soldiers into a kitchen with a quite characteristic fireplace or chimney. All these rooms and spaces, restored to their primitive condition, as also the courts and the cloister, are to be devoted to the archaeological collections. The severe cloister portico, with its Gothic cross-vaults, as also a part of the upper ward, have been very conveniently reserved for the epigraphical and architectural collection, classical and mediæval, where a prominent position has been given to monuments of the Knights.

Here are to be seen the Arms of Grand Master Filibert de Naillac (1396-1421), the Arms and sepulchral inscription of the Spanish Knight Fernando Heredia (1493); the tombstone of the English Knight Sir Thomas Newport, who died in Rhodes on Sept. 22, 1502; and so on. The characteristic Rhodian altars and sepulchral *cippi* ranged along the walls of the galleries are only a part of the classical section, which is still in formation; while the Mycenæan collection in the rooms of the western wing, and that of archaic Greek pottery in the adjoining room of the southern wing, are among the most complete and notable of their kind, and form a considerable appendix to the Rhodian collection of the British Museum. But what may be said to constitute the most striking feature of the museum founded by the Italians at Rhodes—apart from the memoirs and monuments of the Knights—is the ethnographical and industrial collection from the islands. Prehistoric remains of manufacture, ancient weapons and implements, mediæval and modern Rhodian, Turkish, Anatolian, and Persian ceramics and fayences, carved and painted wood furniture, tissues, tapestry, garments, embroideries, dresses (both of men and women), articles of peasant industry and handicraft, from this and other South Ægean islands, have been carefully gathered together and cleverly classified. They afford a highly valuable contribution to the study of art, costume, civilisation, and traffic in this easternmost side of the Mediterranean basin through all the ages of its history.



BUILT BETWEEN 1439 AND 1445 AND FINALLY COMPLETED IN 1489: THE HOSPITAL OF THE KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN AT RHODES, RESTORED BY THE ITALIANS.

historic value as this; and, owing to the richness of Rhodes and the neighbouring Sporades in antiquities and products of art of every period, we may expect that it will become very soon one of the most important museums in the Levant. The aim of the institution has been to collect material of every description serving to illustrate Rhodian history and culture from early Ægean days, through the classical and Byzantine periods, to the age of the Knights, and thence through the four centuries of Turkish domination down to the present time. The adaptation of the majestic monument to the needs of a public collection has been so scrupulously subordinated to the exigencies of art and style required by the building itself that the ancient Hospital, relieved of the superstructures and deformations of the Turkish times, has now recovered the original integrity of its design, so as to form, together with its new contents, the most impressive ornament of the city.

The occupation of Rhodes by the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem dates from the years 1308-1310, and, as we know, one of the principal aims of this Order was, from the time of its origin, the protection of pilgrims and care of the sick. For this purpose numerous hostels and infirmaries were founded by the Knights in their settlements throughout the Levant—at Jerusalem, Cyprus, and Rhodes itself. The great hospital here, however, was built only in the years 1439-1445, by the Grand Masters Antonio Fluvian of Catalonia and Jean Lastic of Alvernia, and brought to its final form in the year 1489 by the Alvernian Grand Master, Pierre d'Aubusson, after the damage it suffered in the siege of 1480 and the earthquake of 1481. Yet its function as a hospital did not last long. After the conquest of Rhodes by Sultan Suleiman, in 1522, and the subsequent retirement of the Order to Malta, it was employed for different uses, sustaining constant damage, until it entirely lost its importance. It was the strength of the building that prevented its ruin. Rising on the lower part of the citadel upon a mighty basement of Roman times, it occupies, with its massive and imposing structure in Gothic style,

tions) affording access to the military magazines of the southern side. From the larger court a monumental staircase leads to the upper floor, forming the state entrance to the infirmary. This occupied, together with its annexes, no less than four galleries and twenty-two rooms, most of which preserve in good condition their walls of fine square blocks, and their ceilings made of timber and cyprus beams from the ancient forests of the island, which were still rich enough in mediæval times to



A GREAT MEDIÆVAL BUILDING IN THE ISLAND OF THE COLOSSUS: THE RESTORED INTERIOR OF THE HOSPITAL OF THE KNIGHTS AT RHODES—THE CLOISTER PORTICO AND UPPER GALLERIES.

Photographs by the Italian Commission for Archaeology and Fine Arts in Rhodes supplied by Professor Federico Halbherr.



# WHERE KNIGHTS HOSPITALLERS TENDED THE SICK: RHODIAN ANTIQUITIES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE ITALIAN COMMISSION FOR ARCHÆOLOGY AND FINE ARTS IN RHODES, SUPPLIED BY PROFESSOR FEDERICO HALBHERR.



THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY HOSPITAL OF THE KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN AT RHODES: THE EASTERN SIDE OF THE CLOISTERS OF THE LARGER COURT, SHOWING SOME OF THE COATS OF ARMS OF THE KNIGHTS, PRESERVED THERE BY THE ITALIAN AUTHORITIES.



WHERE THE KNIGHTS OF RHODES HAD 100 BEDS FOR PILGRIMS AND PATIENTS: THE CHIEF WARD OF THE HOSPITAL DURING THE ITALIAN REPAIR WORKS.



FROM THE SCULPTURE ROOM IN THE HOSPITAL OF THE KNIGHTS: A DIONYSOS OF HELLENISTIC RHODIAN ART.

The mediæval Hospital of the Knights of Rhodes, in that island's chief city of the same name, has been restored by the Italians and converted into a museum, as described by Professor Federico Halbherr in his article on the opposite page. Their aim has been to collect material of all kinds illustrating Rhodian history and culture, from early Ægean days through the Classical, Byzantine, and Turkish periods, down to the present time. The cloisters, with their Gothic cross-vaults, have been reserved for the epigraphical and architectural collection, and a

prominent position has been assigned to monuments of the Knights. The chief ward of the Hospital, now the principal room of the Museum, is 190 ft. long by 45 ft. wide, divided into two by an arcade of seven pillars bearing on their capitals the arms of the Order and those of the Grand Master, Pierre d'Aubusson, who finished the building in 1489. In the time of the Knights this ward contained 100 beds for pilgrims and patients. When the Turks took Rhodes in 1523, the Hospital was turned to other uses.



# THE SUBJECT OF AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN GREECE AND ITALY: RHODES—ITS GREAT MEDIÆVAL MONUMENT.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE ITALIAN COMMISSION FOR ARCHAEOLOGY AND

FINE ARTS IN RHODES, SUPPLIED BY PROFESSOR FEDERICO HALBHERR.



BUILT IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY BY ANTONIO FLUVIAN AND JEAN LASIC: THE HOSPITAL OF THE KNIGHTS OF RHODES—THE SOUTH WING OF THE UPPER GALLERY.



"COMPLETELY BURIED BY THE TURKS": THE ITALIAN EXCAVATIONS



SMALLER COURT OF THE HOSPITAL DURING WHICH REVEALED IT.



AFTER BEING EXCAVATED: THE SMALLER COURT, SHOWING THE STAIRCASE WHICH LED TO THE MILITARY MAGAZINE OF THE KNIGHTS.



TURNED BY THE TURKS INTO A KITCHEN: THE REFECTORY OF THE KNIGHTS' HOSPITAL AT RHODES.



SHOWING (IN THE BACKGROUND) A GREAT ROMAN MARBLE LION, FOUND OF THE KNIGHTS, WITH THE



NEAR THE HARBOUR AT RHODES: THE LARGER COURT OF THE HOSPITAL CLOISTERS AND UPPER GALLERY.



WITH THE TOMBSTONE OF FERNANDO HEREDIA (1493) AT THE END: THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE CLOISTERS.

The future of Rhodes, the island of the Eastern Mediterranean once famous for its Colossus (one of the "Seven Wonders of the World," eventually overthrown by an earthquake) has been much discussed of late in connection with the Turkish Treaty signed at Sèvres on August 30. At the same time and place, Italy and Greece signed a joint Protocol embodying an agreement regarding Rhodes and the lesser islands of the Dodecanese, which passed during the war into Italian occupation. It is understood that the smaller islands have now been handed over to Greece, while Italy is to retain Rhodes for fifteen years, when a plebiscite of the population, which is mainly Greek, will be taken. A Greco-Italian agreement of July 1919 arranged that the plebiscite in Rhodes should be held if and when Great Britain should cede Cyprus to Greece. Rhodes has been

called "the pearl of the Dodecanese." The island has a historical connection with Italy and the Roman Church, as it was long the headquarters of "that last outpost of the Crusades," the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, who warred with the Turks and Moslem pirates. They were famous as the Knights of Rhodes, and later as Knights of Malta, after they had left Rhodes on its capture by the Turks in 1523. The story of their great Hospital at Rhodes (here illustrated), recently restored by the Italian archaeological authorities under Professor Gerola and Dr. Maiuri, and converted into a museum, is told by Professor Federico Halbherr in his article elsewhere in this number. Professor Gerola is Director of the Museum at Ravenna, and Dr. Maiuri is chief of the Italian Commission of Archaeology and Art in Rhodes.



# THE WORLD OF THE THEATRE.

By J. T. GREIN.

OF Haidée Wright I will sing the praises. It is not the first time. Oh dear, no. I have sung them long before her first real revelation in "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," Jerome's poetic flight towards "the Unknown," long before her second blooming in "Milestones." She captivated and captured me when she was scarcely known otherwise than as Mr. Huntley Wright's sister; and the part which made me exclaim, "A real artist!" was so small that I

Wright to shout: if she had shouted "Who will forgive God?" in the despair of the widow bereft of her two sons by war, she would have been profane, would have shocked us. All she needs do is to propel the words from pursed lips in a stony countenance, and they hit us right there much more deeply than if they were thundered in imprecation. Haidée Wright's way reminds me of the troubadour who, with his plaintively expressive mandoline and his hushed voice, penetrates the night and fills it with eerie and magnetic charm. In her instrument there are three notes of rare quality—the note of submissiveness, the note of rebellion, the note of maternity; and the last is the most beautiful of all.

We have at length found in Haidée Wright the motherly woman to express all that maternity means in distinction and restraint. We have actresses who excel in the mother of the people—Haidée Wright is destined to portray her in the higher sphere, and to make her audience feel what she feels with such intensity as she knows how to strain through her being before setting it free.

And now that I have tried to explain, not by mere statement, which is so easy, but I hope by analysis, why I would call Haidée Wright a great actress, although, in the language of posters and paragraphs, her greatness differs from that of others, I would (with great appreciation of the work of Lady Tree, Miss O'Malley, Mr. C. V. France—remarkable as the dying old Colonel—Mr. Basil Rathbone, Mr. Hignett—in fact, of all) say a few words anent Mr. Somerset Maugham's play. In one respect I value it greatly. It is again an effort to rescue our stage from the reproach of emptiness. It makes one think—I would go so far as to say, it makes one angry, which leads to discussion, and implies, therefore, a compliment to the author. Some would also praise him for his audacity. Fancy a man daring to

the scales unequally, to let transpire which way the author's own wind blows, to give offence by stripping naked *coram populo* certain feelings which most of us would rather leave undiscussed—or, if discussion must be, delicately handled in conclave. Just as Mr. Maugham, the doctor who has rendered such signal services in war, should have remembered that in ordinary life no medical man would allow a debate on religion in the presence of a doomed man, as in this case.

I had great expectations of "The Unknown." The first act, contrived with Mr. Maugham's usual dexterity, created great interest in the development. But we soon found that the discussion, behind which we perceived the author all the time, reached a dead point, whence it rebounded into repetition, to land finally in a dragged-in situation of incredible unreality. The position of the girl who only after seven years' engagement began to know her mate, and then gave him up because she believed in God and he did not, after a very indefensible stratagem of hers to lead him to Communion, is not only untenable, it would be ludicrous had it not been played by Miss O'Malley with such reticence and an air of conviction. After that I began to think that Mr. Maugham's purpose in writing this play was to hold up a bone of contention—something that would live by controversy—which, indeed, began a few days in the wake of the first performance, and will rise in temperature after the clerical matinée cleverly engineered by one of our contemporaries. But, for all that, I prefer Mr. Maugham in the walks of romance and of humour, when he attacks a subject within his grasp and makes for happiness, instead of causing a flutter in many private doves which had better been left in peace in these days of unhealed wounds and unsettled minds.



"IN THE GOLDEN PRIME OF GOOD HAROUN-AL-RASCHID": MISS PHYLLIS BEDELLS AS CHIEF DANCER IN THE BAGHDAD SCENE OF "JOHNNY JONES," AT THE ALHAMBRA.

Photograph by Stage Photo. Co.

forget both play and character. But what I never forget, what led me to prophesy her "Tag" to her before its dawn broke a long dark vigil of hope and despair, was the wonderful timbre of her voice, the exquisite chiselling of her diction, the intelligence with which she penetrated every word of her part. There is in this tiny person a subdued power of personality which, not even released to the full, dominates the atmosphere. She impels you to listen, to drink in her words, to weigh them as she has weighed them, not to let them fleet as a fragment of conversation, but to retain them as something that matters. Mr. Maugham's latest play, "The Unknown," is by no means a monumental affair of one character to the aloofness of all others. Far from it—rarely has a playwright in one play created so many parts that individually bear so much dissection and—so much criticism. Yet the salient figure remains Miss Haidée Wright's Mater Dolorosa, and that in spite of an *ensemble* so distinguished and so truly attuned that few plays could boast of better defenders.

What is it, then, that exalts Haidée Wright and carries an audience away in such enthusiasm that in the middle of an act the action is held up for many seconds by countless pairs of hands? I could summarise it in the simplest words. She acts with heart and soul—that is, with appreciation of technical effect, but, above all, with inwardness of vibration, translated by a voice which seems to be able to render all chords except those requiring fortissimo. There is no need for Haidée

use the stage as a spring-board for anti-religious propaganda (for that is what the young Major and the widow of Miss Wright are indulging in)—how original and how brave! Yes; but is it original and is it brave? Original—no; for the whole of the endless debate does not produce a tangible axiom which has not been proffered before—I remember even having read somewhere during the war the above-quoted phrase about God, and that the "thought of hell leaves me cold." Mr. Maugham has simply decanted old wine into new flasks and, I fear, in doing so he has added no little water, and in some cases a fair dram of vinegar. And this brings me to braveness. Is it brave (and fair) to endow the agnostic and the rebel spirit with apparent sense and force of argument, and to depict all the religious folk as narrow, commonplace, and in the case of the clergyman, rather stupid (he asks the hero in presence of the family and his fiancée: "Have you been chaste?"—ye gods and fishes!). That is the worst of plays with religious bases: they always tend to hold



"WHITE FLOWERS AND A BLAMELESS LIFE!" MR. CHARLES HAWTREY AS JAMES SMITH IN "HIS LADY FRIENDS," AT THE ST. JAMES'S.

Mr. Charles Hawtrey received a hearty welcome on his return to the stage after a long and dangerous illness. His new part in the American farce at the St. James's is that of a rich man who, having a dull and economical wife, seeks the aid of various pretty girls, on strictly virtuous lines, in spending his money; with, of course, resultant complications.—[Photograph by G.P.U.]



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## LADIES' NEWS.

THE joys of the Scotch season had barely been tasted before they were washed away. "Jeremiads" by post from the occupants of lodges tell us how bored and dull and uncomfortable things are for the moment. One of the worst troubles to womenkind was the cold which accompanied the rain. Happily, our women know their Scotland, and have taken warm clothes with them. Visitors from America, and particularly South America, of whom very many have been eager to taste the pleasures of an autumn in Scotland, and have heaps of money to spend on the experience, are very cold—an experience which they did not bargain for. I hear that friends from Buenos Aires are going about looking too funny for words in borrowed tartan skirts and plaids huddled round their shoulders; or, if too young to put comfort before appearance, are blue and almost teeth-chatterers with cold. Doubtless before this is printed things will be normal again; and the fishers, if not the guns, will be quite glad of the rise in the rivers.

At seaside places it is a little difficult to make any great difference between breakfast and dinner dress. A visitor from abroad might well think in the morning that she has surprised a party of storm-stayed revellers when she enters the restaurant of a big hotel: short sleeves or none at all, low necks, and short skirts are seen on all sides. There have been days when incongruous, thick woolly wide scarves have covered arms and necks—rather kindly, perhaps, from the observer's point of view, as they cease to be slightly when they have become weather-beaten. The sole difference in dress at dinner time is that materials are thinner, and more jewellery is worn. Longer skirts are now a certainty for autumn modes. With forecasts for a cold winter and prophecies of coal-shortage, this is good news. Also the longer line given by longer skirts is kindly to the figure—a matter worthy of consideration. I think that the autumn fashions will include smaller hats, and that many will be made entirely of feathers. The newest neck-wear is almost up to the ears, and one or two examples bear a distinct resemblance to ham-frills. Anything is welcomed to make the change from low necks complete. I have seen some high neck-frills leaving the chest-bone still bare, and still red and coarse-looking from exposure. This is far from a becoming form of the newer styles, and is, of course, frivolously impractical. It is no bad thing to see that striking embroideries are much in evidence, even on bathing-dresses. It means that a number of nimble-fingered girls and women can earn a little money. I



SERRIED LOOPS OF WOOL AS A DECORATION:  
THE LATEST FANTASY.

The latest fantasy approved by fashion is the use of serried rows of coloured wool loops as decoration. This dress, which was worn at Deauville, shows the chic effect of this novel fashion.

Photograph by Branger.

should surprise many a reader did I tell them how many and what class of women are working now for our great shops. Some of them meet their own embroideries out in society, with inward recognition of hours spent together, and with the pleasant thought

of several nice things the said embroidery has procured for the embroideress. One hopes that striking effects in this work will continue a feature of dress for some time.

Invercauld, the nearest place of importance to Balmoral, is again occupied, this season by Major and Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Johnson's two daughters, the Misses Viola and Finola Meeking. Mr. and Mrs. Farquharson of Invercauld have two daughters and no son. Mr. Farquharson is head of his clan, and his Highlanders, together with those of Balmoral and the little Earl of Macduff's, take part in the celebrated Braemar Games. The famous Anne Lady McIntosh, who rode at the head of her clan in 1745 to help Prince Charlie, and whose portrait in full Highland dress hangs at Moy, was a Farquharson of Invercauld. She has a namesake and descendant in little Anne McIntosh, the two-year-old daughter of the late Captain Angus and of Lady Maud McIntosh, and a singularly bright and attractive small person. The Misses Meeking now at Invercauld are heiresses. Their father was in the 10th Royal Hussars. The elder is now Lady of the Manor of Iver, and the family seat is Richings Park, Clonbrook, Bucks. Her grandmother was Miss Adelaide Tower, a descendant from Henry Duke of Kent. The King has this year rented one portion of the Invercauld shootings, but Major and Mrs. Herbert Johnson and the Misses Meeking have the principal moors and forests with the house. Glen Muick, the seat of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Victor Mackenzie, is also in the neighbourhood of Balmoral. It has been let for several seasons. Sir Victor, who was wounded in the war, and who won a D.S.O. and an M.V.O., being in command of a reserve battalion of Scots Guards, had military duties to attend to. The Princess Royal at Mar Lodge completes the quartet of great owners on this part of Dee-side.

The one thing on which all holiday-makers should concentrate is weather-defying clothes. Holidays seem always short, and to get out of them the best physical building-up for the winter none should be wasted by staying in for the weather. With a firm like Burberrys in the Haymarket to depend upon, there is no need to waste holidays in this way. For walking—and there is no more invigorating or beautifying process than a good walk in the rain—a Burberry proofed coat and skirt will secure free ventilation, and protection from evils of damp; also lightness and smartness. For fishing, a Burberry Tielocken waterproof coat; for motor-cycling, a Burberry suit specially designed for the purpose; for motoring in an open car, one of Burberrys' "dread neither wind nor rain" coats is all that can be desired. A. E. L.

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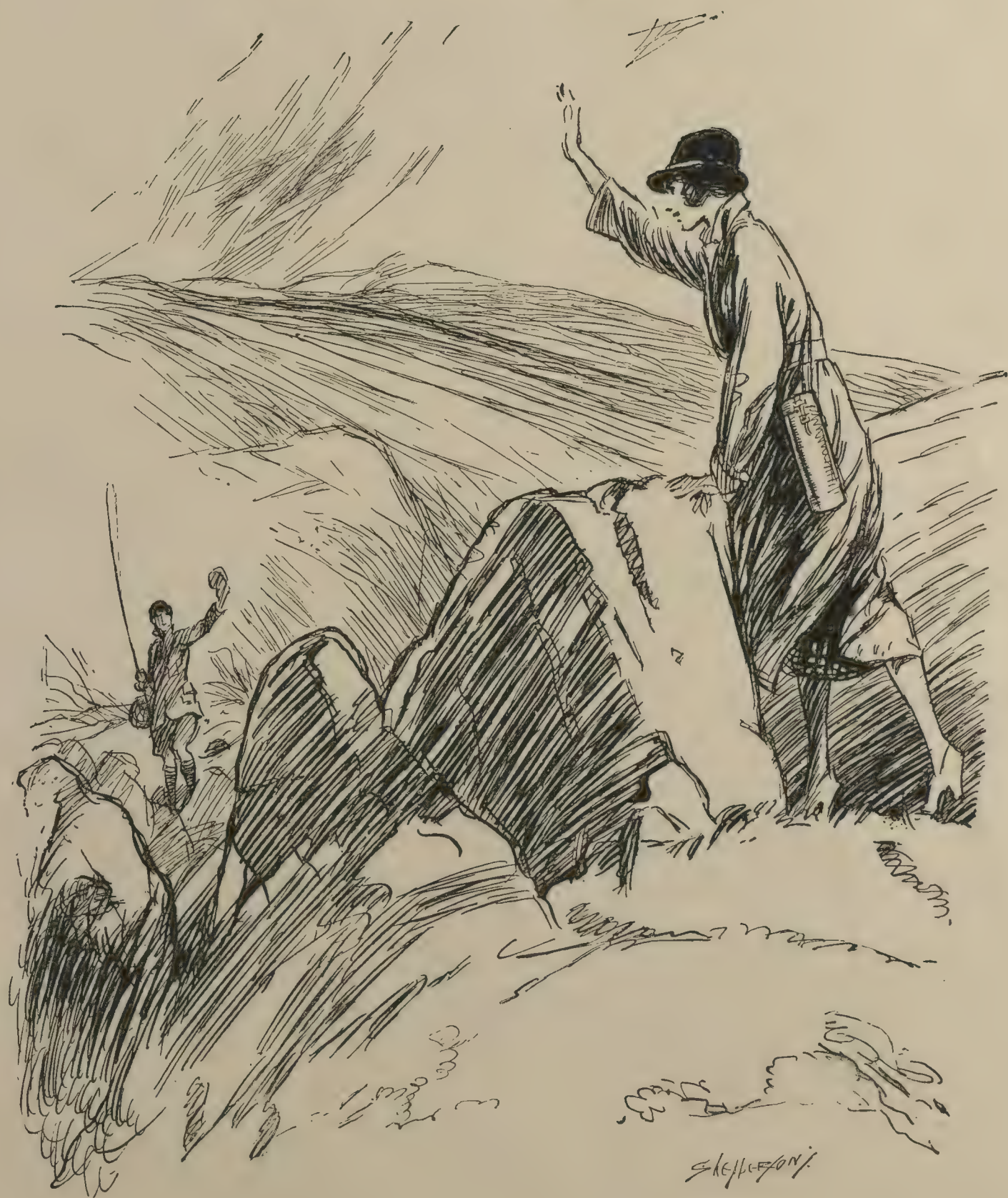
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## SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

MODERN VIEWS OF HAY-FEVER.

NO one, it is said, gets any sympathy for gout or toothache, although they are among the most painful, as certainly the most common, ailments which afflict mankind; and the same may be said of hay-fever, which comes upon a great and, perhaps, an increasing number of the lieges during our too brief English summer. Probably the unromantic nature of the symptoms have much to do with this indifference on the part of those who do not suffer from the last-named complaint. Sneezing is so often a relief to the ordinary man that for generations he carried about with him dried and powdered tobacco for the purpose of inducing it; and it is, therefore, difficult for him to imagine how the prolonged and repeated fits of sneezing, which are the commonest concomitant of hay-fever, can be otherwise than pleasant to the patient. Did he know of the exhaustion which follows them, the running of the eyes which accompanies them, and the general malaise and feeling of congestion which precedes them, he might change his tune. A good many thousand people are prevented from enjoying the glorious burst of may, laburnum, and fruit tree blossom which marks our spring and early summer, lest the mere coming within sight of it should bring on an attack of the malady.

Until lately, however, the cause of the complaint has been very little studied, and its cure has been largely abandoned to quacks. Dr. Freeman's article in the *Lancet* of last month is therefore welcome. He follows, I think, the general opinion of the profession in assuming that the proximate cause of the attack is the irritation produced by the pollen of flowering grasses, which, owing to its extreme lightness and subdivision, is carried to extraordinary distances by the air. The real cause of the disease itself is, however, according to him, an abnormal sensitiveness of the skin in certain individuals; and he shows by fairly convincing proofs that this is not confined to the skin

of the interior of the nose only. Grass pollen will sometimes not only produce nausea, if taken internally and in solution, but will also cause inflammation of the conjunctivæ, great irritation of the external skin, and in extreme cases weals like those produced by the sting of nettles, over a large part of the body. Yet these symptoms are only observed in those persons who habitually suffer from hay-fever; they are largely hereditary, and they can be alleviated by injections of serum taken from horses who have been made immune by repeated inoculations with the discharge taken

been said, to inoculation. There is much to be said for this view, and inoculation would have the advantage, if generally pursued and found to be effective, of removing the cause of the disease and of thus gradually extinguishing the hereditary predisposition to it before noted. But its general adoption must depend on the proof that the complaint is really communicable, which is by no means necessarily the case. Is it, for instance, caused by a particular microbe, whether bacterium or bacillus; and, if so, how comes it that it attacks only a relatively small part of mankind, and yet that the horse—as from the argument he must be—is invariably affected by it? One of the most peculiar features of hay-fever is, as Dr. Freeman notes, the ease with which an attack of it is sometimes induced by other means than the respiration of pollen-laden air. He tells us that it is known to have been sometimes brought on by memory, by sudden shocks such as air-raids, by great anxiety, and even by scents like that given off by artificial roses. He does not include in these last that of musk, which is, as can be proved, due to very finely divided particles of the substance itself, and its omission goes far to begot the suspicion that the cause of the attack in these cases is not the peccant pollen, but the "nerves," in popular parlance, of the patient.

In these circumstances, it may be as well to look at a note by Mr. Morley Agar contributed to the *British Medical Journal* of last month. Mr. Agar says, in effect, that the chief thing to be done is to reduce the abnormal sensitiveness of the skin, and this he proposes to do by painting the interior of the nose with a weak solution of nitrate of silver. He precludes this by a searching examination for fissures or sore spots, and is careful to avoid, as far as is possible, touching the mucous membrane. The process should, he says, be repeated until a perfect cure is effected. The whole method seems reasonable, and is, if I mistake not, based on the principle which has hitherto been followed by most successful practitioners. F. L.



THE ARAB RISINGS IN MESOPOTAMIA: FELUJA, ON THE EUPHRATES (NEAR THE SCENE OF COL. LEACHMAN'S MURDER), WHOSE COMMUNICATIONS WITH BAGHDAD WERE LATELY CUT.

The War Office stated on August 19: "On the Euphrates communications with the garrisons at Ramadie and Feluja (43 and 37 miles west of Baghdad) have been cut." Later, an armoured-car section got through from Feluja to Baghdad, but was fired at on the way. The railway had not been seriously damaged. A well-known political officer, Col. G. E. Leachman, was shot dead on August 12 in a tent at Khan Nugta, on the Feluja-Baghdad line, and his body was brought to Feluja. Our photograph shows the Mosque, whose wall is hidden by stables made by the Turks of upturned shakturs (flat-bottomed boats) with a thatched roof. The tall building in the centre was the H.Q. of the 7th (Indian) Infantry Brigade after they took Feluja on March 19, 1917. On the left is a large granary, the H.Q. of the 1st Connaught Rangers in that year. The Arabs in the town were then very friendly.

from hay-fever patients. This predisposition, which he dignifies with the name of "toxic idiopathy," he thinks is related to certain forms of paroxysmal asthma, including that induced in some people—like the late Earl Roberts—by the mere presence of a cat in the room.

As to the cure of this distressing malady, Dr. Freeman leans, as may be judged from what has just

amination for fissures or sore spots, and is careful to avoid, as far as is possible, touching the mucous membrane. The process should, he says, be repeated until a perfect cure is effected. The whole method seems reasonable, and is, if I mistake not, based on the principle which has hitherto been followed by most successful practitioners. F. L.

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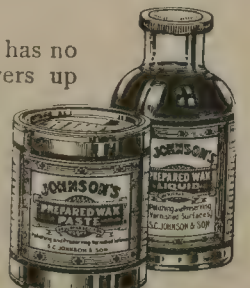
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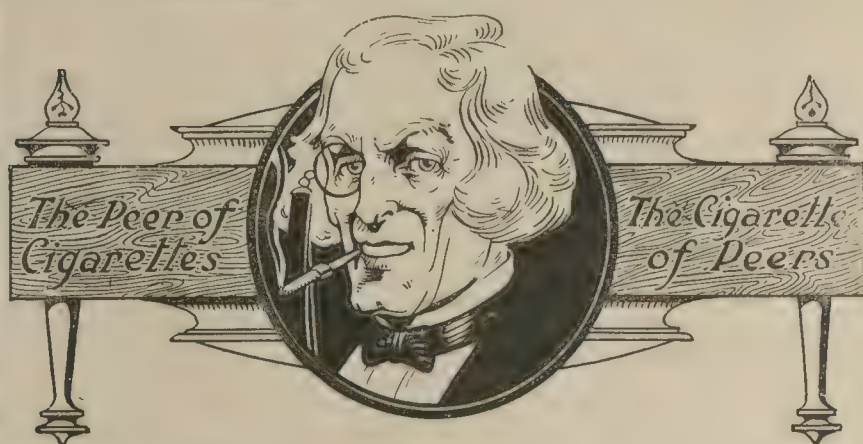
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## THE CULT OF THE POSTAGE STAMP.

BY FRED J. MELVILLE.

THE latest arrival for the stamp-collector's album is an attractive portrait of the young Queen of Tonga, or Toga, the island group pleasantly known to us as the Friendly Islands. It is just two years since her father, George Tabou, or King George II. of Tonga, died, and the present very beautiful series of stamps is being altered to incorporate the new Queen's portrait in place of that of the late King. The new portrait is on the 2d. violet and sepia stamp, and will probably also appear on the 2½d., 5d., 7½d., 10d., and 1s. stamps. The other denominations will not require any alteration, as they depict local scenery and products.

The new German-Austria Republic has just issued three new stamps for newspaper postage. In England we make one set of postage stamps do for all classes of postal charges (except postage due), but in many foreign countries there are distinct types of stamps for the pre-payment of postage on newspapers, and others for express, registration, and telegraph fees. The new Austrian stamps for newspaper postage depict an elaborate head of Mercury, with a curved inscription in Gothic letters, "Deutschösterreich" at the top and "Zeitungsmarke" (journal stamp) at the bottom. The values are: 5 heller, grey; 6 heller, blue-green; and 10 heller, red.

The new Poland seems likely to have as many vicissitudes as the old. Before the war there was only one adhesive postage stamp known to have been issued at Warsaw, in 1856, which the Russians permitted for a few years and then suppressed. After an interval of half a century, the Germans provided special stamps for their occupation of

Poland, and Warsaw in particular, and since that time Poland has herself produced enough varieties of postage stamps to make up for half a century's abstinence. There are several distinct issues of stamps doing service in Poland just now. Chief among these are two series, identical in design, but varying in colour and in the terms of the currency. The set used in North Poland is in "fennigs" and "marks," while that for South Poland is in "halerzy" and "koronas." Halerzy is a Polish rendering of the Austrian heller, as korona is like the Austrian "krone." Another group of stamps in use is the so-called Parliamentary issue, with portraits of Marshal Pilsudski, M. Paderewski, and other heroes of the new Republic. Marshal Pilsudski is the first President of the Polish Republic, and is also Commander-in-Chief of the Polish army in the present struggle.



1. With the head of Queen Salote of Tonga (or Toga): a new stamp from the Friendly Islands. 2, 3, and 4. With the head of Mercury, messenger of the gods: the latest issue of newspaper stamps in German Austria. 5 and 6. With values in fennigs and marks: stamps of North Poland. 7 and 8. With values in halerzy and koronas: stamps of South Poland. 9. Bearing the head of Marshal Pilsudski, the Polish Commander-in-Chief: a "Parliamentary" issue in Poland. 10. Bearing the head of M. Paderewski, first Premier of the Polish Republic: another "Parliamentary" stamp from Poland.

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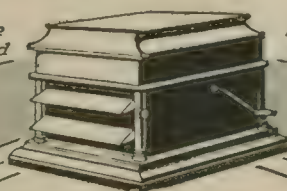
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## THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

## Hedges and Danger.

A prolific source of danger, in view of the great increase in fast highway traffic, is the uncut hedge at corners and bends in the roads. In years gone by there was agitation against this danger, and a little



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was done to ameliorate it; but we were always up against the argument that it was desired to spoil the beauties of the countryside in the interests of a few motorists, who wanted to scamper about the land at excessive speeds. There was never anything in the contention, but it is less tenable as a theory now than ever it has been. The whole community is taking to the roads, and it has become a matter of national urgency to make the highways as safe as possible, and to eliminate all preventible causes contributing to accident. One of the chief causes is the "blind" corner, with its view of the road obscured by high hedges or walls. I cannot help thinking that the Motor Legislation Committee lost a chance during the drafting of the Road Traffic Bill when it did not include a section dealing with these dangers, and making it obligatory upon the local authority or the land-owner to cut hedges and to lower walls at danger-points. It may be that the Bill is not quite the measure in which to incorporate matters dealing with dangers outside the actual road

traffic itself; but the point seems to me to be that the subject is germane to traffic issues. It requires legislation to deal with it, and had a section been incorporated in the Bill it would have been assured of discussion at least. If it had been thrown out as wrongly placed in such a measure, there would still be a chance of getting through another short Act dealing with the matter. It may, of course, be possible that the Ministry of Transport actually holds power to deal with such road dangers—it seems to be fairly omnipotent—but of that I am not certain. In any case, the whole subject of highway danger requires immediate attention.

## Driving Licenses and Incompetence.

I have never been of any other opinion than that the holding of a license to drive a car should be, to some extent at least, a certificate of the ability of the holder to drive. That is to say, that it should not be simply granted to anyone who is able and willing to pay five shillings for its possession, but there should be some sort of examination antecedent to its issue. In France, one has to pass such an examination, and I have never heard that there is any especial hardship or difficulty attached to the procedure. Nor do I think there need be here, if certain safeguards were adopted. One difficulty I see in the way is the different standards set up by the examining authorities. These different standards exist in other directions where compulsory examinations for certificates of competency are the rule. The answers which will satisfy one examiner are the certain road to failure before another. However

that may be, I am satisfied, from the amount of really dangerous driving that is being done now, that the time has come to consider very seriously whether the existing system of granting licenses to every applicant is sound, or whether some drastic change is not necessary. My own opinion is that every new applicant for a license should be required to satisfy a competent authority that he or she actually possesses the requisite knowledge and ability to drive.

One difficulty which is sure to be raised is that of how a person is to learn to drive without going on the road. That is easily got over by taking the initial lessons on a private road or track. After a certain amount of preliminary experience has been gained, the learner might be allowed out on the road in company with a competent instructor, who should be responsible for his pupil. Whatever the difficulties, the safety of the public—motorists as well as others—comes before everything. Once again, to take the case of France, there does not seem to be any difficulty regarding learning before being licensed.

**Motor Fuel from Coal.** It is stated that a number of important British industrial concerns have entered into contracts to secure the products of a low-temperature process of coal

*(Continued overleaf)*



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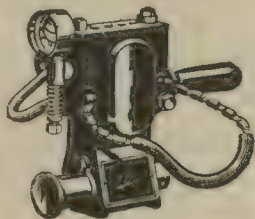




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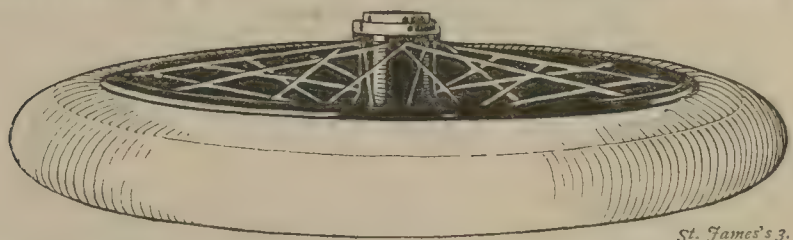
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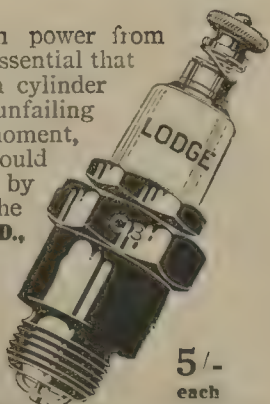
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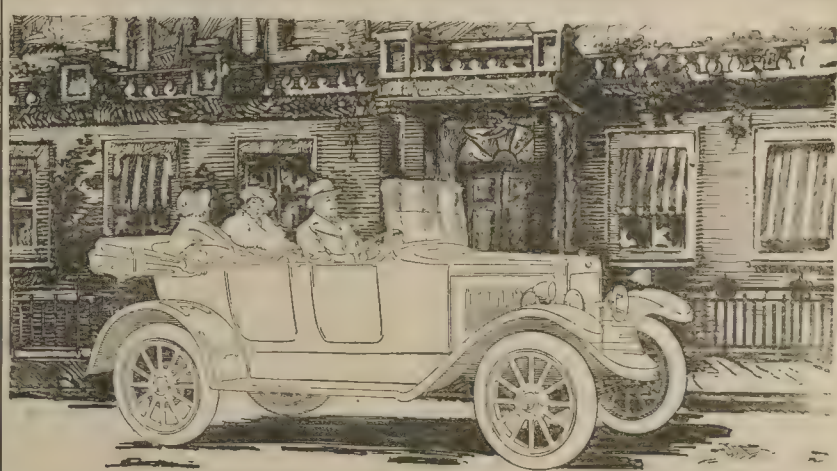
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The Motor Legislation Committee has drafted the Bill to be submitted to Parliament, called the Road Traffic Bill, which has the object of consolidating and modifying the existing statutes relating to the use of the mechanically propelled vehicle. It is an eminently reasonable measure, and I should say there would be very little controversy over its provisions, except in one direction. It proposes to abolish the general speed-limit of twenty miles an hour, and special speed-limits in certain areas, though it suggests the imposition of special speed-limits in the case of heavy cars. I should say there will be acute discussion over this clause, because there are still many who think that there is nothing like an arbitrary speed-limit to safeguard the public. My own view is that it does nothing of the sort, and that there is only one method of measuring offence in this direction, which is to be summed up in the question of whether or not a vehicle is being driven to the common danger. It is just as possible to imperil the public safety at five miles an hour as at thirty

at one place. Granted that, it is perfectly-obvious that no speed-limit will make for absolute safety.

In the matter of the endorsement of licenses, the Bill gives discretion to magistrates instead of making endorsement obligatory, as it is at present. With that nobody is likely to disagree seriously. Then, a provision is introduced to allow of the automatic cancellation of endorsements after two years, provided there have been no subsequent convictions. Also, any endorsements on licenses made prior to the passing of the Bill, except such as are made for reckless or dangerous driving, or failure to stop after an accident, are to be similarly cancelled after the lapse of one year from the coming into operation of the new Act—if it should be passed. Once more, there is nothing to object to seriously in this provision, and I should say it would pass with no controversy. Another noteworthy point is that the Bill proposes that: "No conviction for an offence under this Act shall, after the expiration of two years from the date of such conviction, be referred to in any proceedings under this Act, or be taken into account by any court in determining the penalty to be imposed." All these points seem to be good, and if they pass we shall have got rid of the irritating annoyance of endorsements for trifling offences. W. W.

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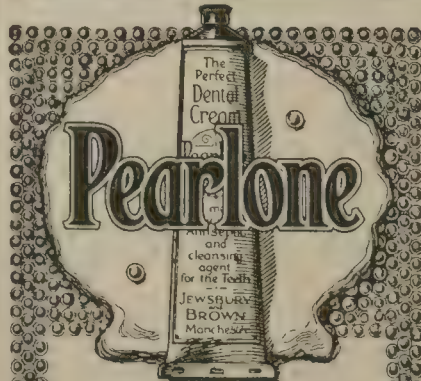
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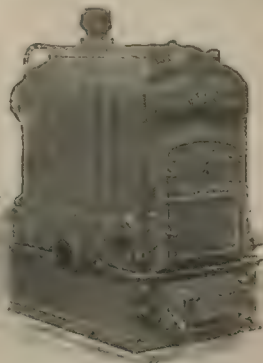
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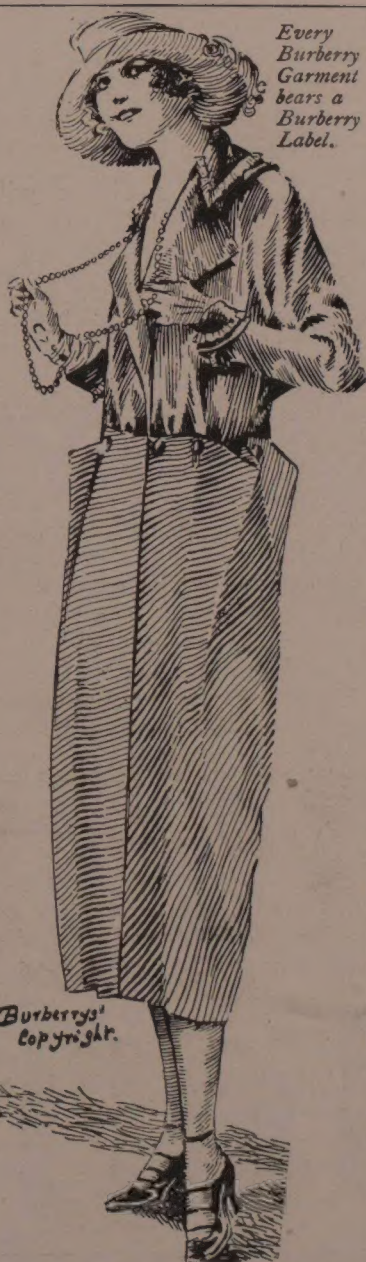
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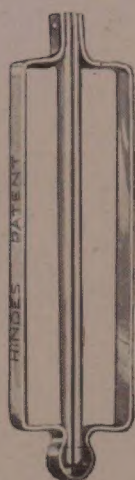
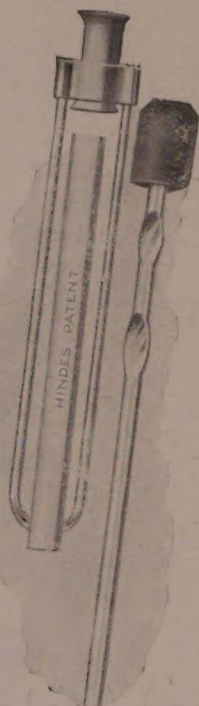
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Take care that this enemy of health and beauty does not become established in your mouth. Watch for it. Visit your dentist often for tooth and gum inspection. If you have tender or bleeding gums (the first symptom of Pyorrhea) use Forhan's For the Gums.

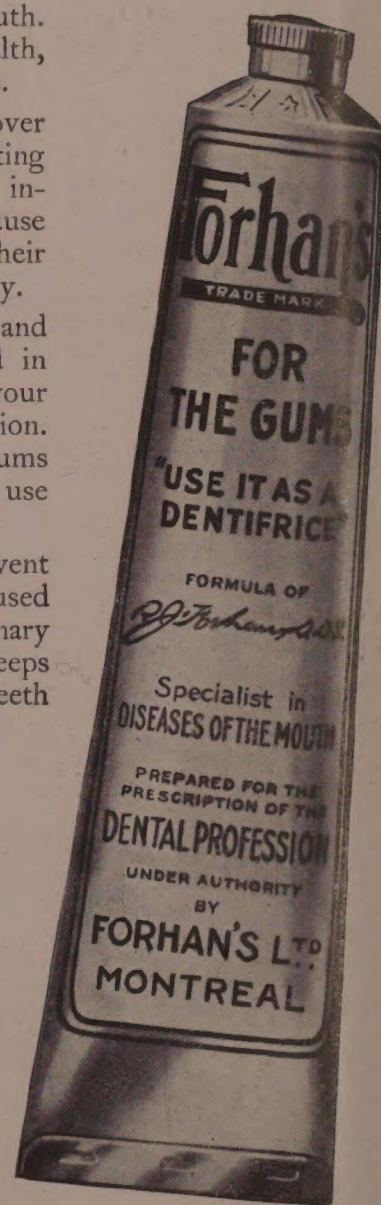
Forhan's For the Gums will prevent Pyorrhea—or check its progress—if used in time and used consistently. Ordinary dentifrices cannot do this. Forhan's keeps the gums firm and healthy—the teeth white and clean.

### How to use Forhan's

Use it twice daily, year in and year out. Wet your brush in cold water, place a half-inch of the refreshing, healing paste on it, then brush your teeth up and down. Use a rolling motion to clean the crevices. Brush the grinding and back surfaces of the teeth. Massage the gums with your Forhan-coated brush—gently at first—until the gums harden, then more vigorously. If the gums are very tender, massage with the finger instead of the brush. If gum shrinkage has already set in, use Forhan's according to directions, and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

Forhan's comes in one size only, 2/6 a double-size tube; at all chemists.

If your Chemist cannot supply you write to THOS. CHRISTY & CO., 4-12 Old Swan Lane, London, E.C. 4, who will forward a tube for 2/6 post free.



# Forhan's

## FOR THE GUMS





Simplex



Munditiis

**S**IMPLEX MUNDITIIS—Simplicity and Elegance. The very words inspired Richard Steele to use this elegant expression, in his gentle satire on fopperies in dress. In 1710, Steele wrote in the "Tatler":—

*"Flavia is ever well dressed, and always the genteelest woman you meet. She has the greatest simplicity of manners of any of her sex, her beauty is full of attraction, but not of allurements, there is such propriety in her dress, and her clothes are so exactly fitted that they appear, as it were, part of her person."*

Thus he translated "Simplex Munditiis."

THERE is a beautiful "Simplicity" about Dorcas Cambric which appeals to the woman of taste. It has the gleam of silver, and the softness of silk. And strength. That is the merit of Dorcas Cambric. It combines the utmost delicacy with the utmost strength.

AND "ELEGANCE." If we wrote the story of the Elegant of 1700 . . . he walked with a cane, bewigged, belaced, snuff box in hand, cocked hat under arm, shoe buckles sparkling . . .

TO-DAY, Elegance is expressed in Tamborina Lawn. It is truly beautiful, not artificially pretty. Tamborina is so exceedingly beautiful that it requires no ornament. Fashion from it whatever garment you will, no extravagance of trimming is necessary to stamp that garment as being supremely elegant.

SIMPLEX MUNDITIIS, the motto of the House of Philips in 1747, has by long association become a "trade-mark," a symbol of good value, and excellence of quality.

#### DORCAS CAMBRIC

The Puritan Cambric made again with the same charm and daintiness Steele wrote of.

#### TAMBORINA

The beautiful lawn for beautiful lingerie. In 14 shades.

#### OPALINE

For linings, cushions, and draperies. In 180 attractive art shades.

#### PHILWUL SERGE

A shrunk, soft finished all-wool serge that will stand the test for durability and good wear.

#### DORCAS de LUXE

The incomparable range of lingerie for Ladies and Children, made from Superfine Dorcas Cambric.

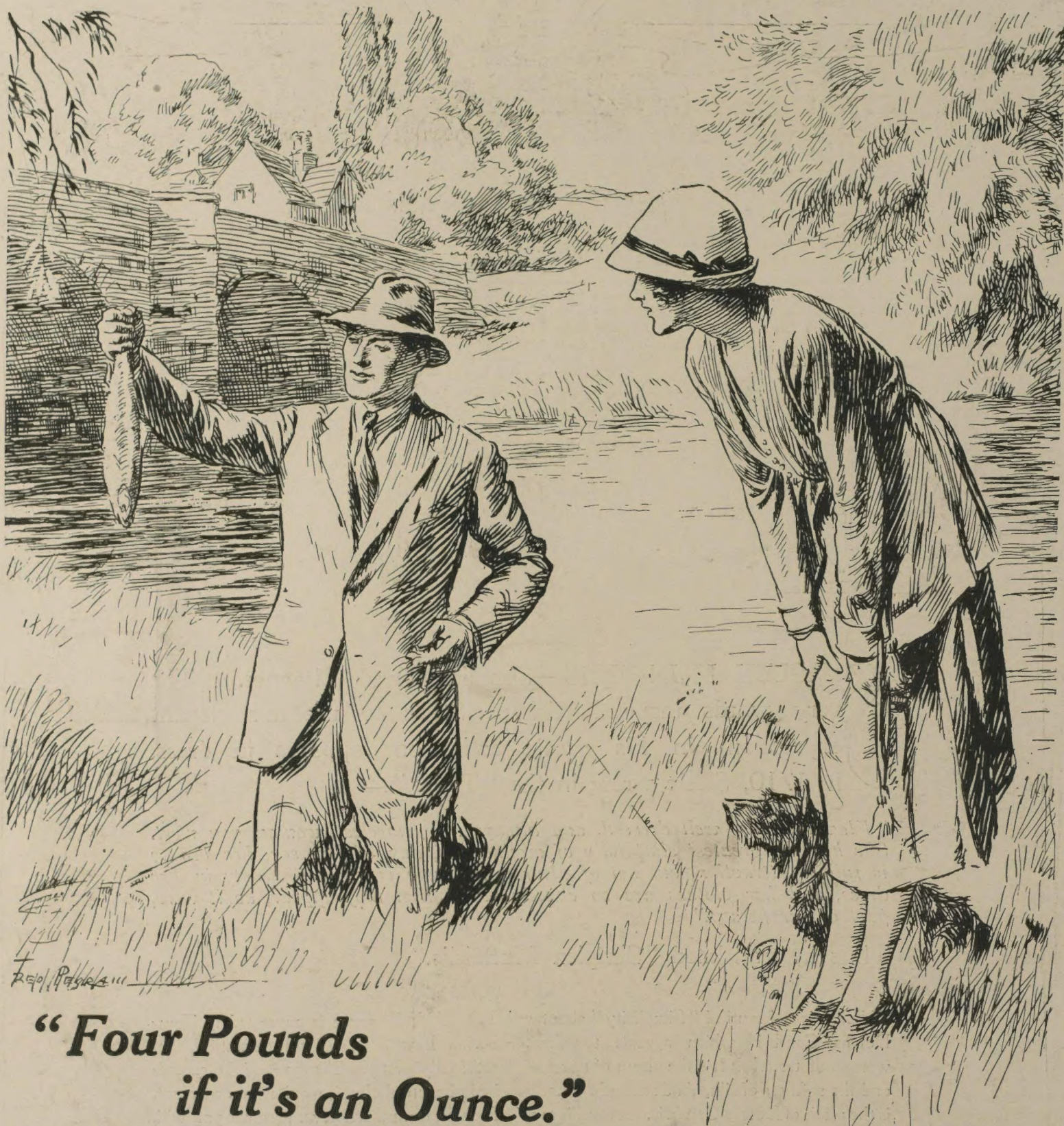
#### DAINTY DOT (Children's Wear)

Charming washing frocks and dainty undies in many novel materials and a variety of designs.

*If you cannot obtain these goods in your District, write for a Draper's address.*

*J & N. Philips & Co. Ltd. Advert. Dept. Manchester.*





## **“Four Pounds if it's an Ounce.”**

“You've earned a rest and a Kenilworth after landing a trout like this.”

“We'll have one, then. There's nothing like a Kenilworth to finish a good day's sport. It's the crowning delight.”

One reason why Kenilworth Cigarettes are such favourites among discriminating smokers is that they always “live up to their reputation.” You can be sure of getting the best possible in Virginian Cigarettes when you ask your Tobacconist for Kenilworths. In size, shape and weight—in the beautiful way they are made, in the wonderful tobacco they contain—Kenilworth Cigarettes remain the same as ever. No higher praise can be given to any cigarette.

Kenilworth Cigarettes are made of mellow golden Virginia leaf, yielding a fascinating aroma. They will compare favourably with any Virginia Cigarettes you can obtain, no matter how high the price. Yet Kenilworths only cost 1/6 for 20, 3/8 for 50, 7/4 for 100.

# **Kenilworth Cigarettes**

CORE BROS. & CO., LTD., LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

*Manufacturers of High Class Cigarettes.*